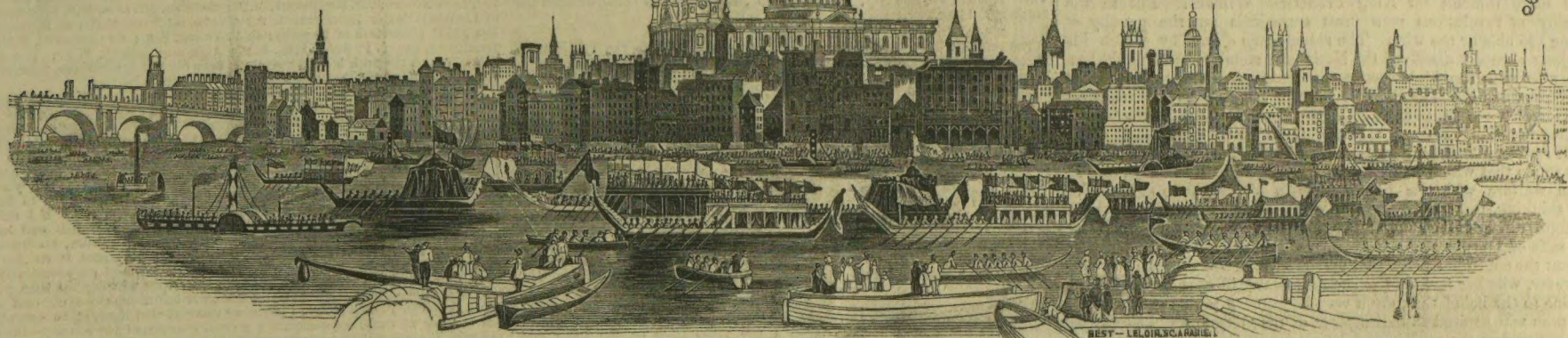


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 369.—VOL. XIV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.

THERE has lately been an apparent lull in the revolutionary storms of Germany. A period of comparative quiet succeeded those eventful days when Marshal Windischgrätz reduced the Viennese into subjection by the red right arm of his physical power; and when the King of Prussia, by agencies equally irresistible, placed his turbulent capital under military law. But the outward calm of the nations of Germany has only been skin deep. The passions have been at work underneath, and have only awaited an opportunity for a new explosion. It would now seem that the opportunity has arisen, and that the first act of the drama having been played out, and a decent interval of repose having been allowed to elapse, the curtain is about to rise upon the second. Europe looks on, a highly interested if not alarmed spectator; and even France, engaged as she is in her own revolutionary comedy, turns her attentive eyes to that serious drama in which Germany is playing her part for the instruction and warning of the world, no less than for her own great purposes of national and social development.

AT Berlin, at Frankfort, and in the plains of Hungary, three great and correlative agencies are in motion. In Berlin the Revolution and the King are in open conflict, striving for the mastery. In Frankfort the Revolution has the upper hand; but is without force to back its pretensions, except the force of ideas. In Hungary, the Revolution—represented not by theorists and demagogues, but by soldiers with arms in their hands—is for a while triumphant; and Austria, that a few months ago seemed to have thrown off the mask of decrepitude and senility, and to have assumed with her youthful looks a youthful vigour for which the world had long ceased to give her credit, has relapsed into her ancient helplessness. One of her two strong men, Windischgrätz, has failed her in her need; the other, Jellachich, has betrayed views of his own, which render him an unsafe reliance: and Kossuth, once decried and despised as a rebel and an adventurer

assumes the gigantic proportions of the representative of an ancient and high-spirited nationality, who may be treated with, but who cannot be conquered.

THE great events now agitating Middle Europe, and which, in their course, may draw within their vortex the whole Continent, are twofold; and are expressible by the desire of the Germans on the one hand, and of the Slavonian nations on the other, to assume a definite shape in the great Commonwealth of Europe. The conduct of the King of Prussia at the early period of the Revolution has not only brought a deluge of difficulties upon himself, but has greatly aggravated both of these questions. His dynastic ambition, no less than his personal generosity of character, led him into the error—always fatal for a King—of attempting to head the Revolution. His famous declaration that the time had come for the absorption of Germany into Prussia, or of Prussia into Germany (for it will read either way), placed him in a position full of peril and difficulty with his own people, with the Germans generally, with the Emperor of Austria more particularly, and with the whole of Europe. It would be premature to assert that from this position there are no safe and honourable means of rescue. There is, assuredly, one way by which his Majesty may extricate himself with safety, if not with dignity. The King of Sardinia gave the most recent, though not the greatest, example of the only means by which Sovereigns who have undertaken tasks beyond their capacity or their fortune, can manage to die in peace; and the probability is that, sooner or later, a similar *denouement* will wind up the eventful and ambitious career of Frederick William. He is at present in a position in which to advance, to recede, or to stand still may be fatal. The Frankfort Assembly has offered him the Emperorship of Germany, but he dares not stretch forth his hand to accept the splendid misery of the gift. Neither has he given an absolute refusal to the offer, without having brought upon himself dangers to the full as serious as those which would have surrounded his acceptance. Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtem-

burg have severally protested against his elevation to such a dignity; although Wurtemberg, in consequence of a popular movement, has since given expression to a contrary determination. The revolutionary party represented at Frankfort desire his acceptance of it—not for his sake, not for the sake of any King or Potentate whatever, but simply as the first step towards the establishment of the German Republic. Unhappily for his Majesty, it was too late for his own repose that he awakened to the consciousness of these facts. Ever since that period he has been engaged in the task of combating the Revolution, to which, in the unhappy days of March, 1848, he lent the high influence of his name and his authority. Still more unfortunately, his new course of policy has not conciliated the Sovereigns of Germany, while it has complicated all the internal difficulties of his situation. The King, who strove to guide a revolution—who gave his people a free democratic charter—whose sympathies were liberal, and whose aspirations were high and generous—has overleaped his mark. Instead of leading Revolution to a prosperous and splendid issue, he is engaged in combating it with all the energies of his mind, and all the resources of his power. His capital is in a state of siege; the free Constitution is virtually defunct; he rules by *coups d'état* and military force; and he has become the personification, not of constitutional progress as he desired, but of that ultra-absolutism which he once hoped to overthrow in all Germany. Berlin was, a few days ago, on the brink of a new insurrection, which the merest accident might have transformed or aggravated into a revolution. Nor has the danger passed even now. The middle classes do not support the Government: they look on coldly; and the immense military force which rules the capital alone preserves it from insurrection. The Brandenburg ministry threatens to be to King Frederick William what that of M. Guizot was to Louis Philippe. The King himself rules in the name of that administration, and the responsibility attached to the nominal will, sooner or later, fall upon the real Minister. The very ability of the



CIVITA VECCHIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

King has led him into the error of governing by means of puppets. Louis Philippe, from the same cause, did so, and we know the result. In the case of the King of Prussia, education and long habit previous to the Revolution had both conspired to make him feel that he was the great personage of the State. Under the system which the Revolution overthrew the King was his own Prime Minister; he superintended everything; governed everything; inquired into everything; and acted for himself, with no other responsibility than to God and to his conscience. It is not easy for a King who has once occupied this high position to accommodate himself to the more shadowy royalty which constitutionalism requires. If it were difficult for Louis Philippe, on account of his very talent for government, to do so, it must be still more difficult for King Frederick William. But in the fatality of revolutions men must sometimes pay the penalty of being too able or too wise. The recent *coup d'état*, by which his Majesty abruptly dissolved the National Assembly, has brought him into a far more formidable collision with the revolution than any that have preceded it. The King of Prussia, hated by every Sovereign of Germany—estranged from Austria, with whom it was his interest to remain in close alliance, if he really expected to make head against internal faction—goaded by the Parliament of Frankfurt to do that which he would like to do, but dare not do, and in open warfare with the liberal party in his own dominions, is, to our thinking, more to be pitied in every way than any other man in Europe. For the sake of his good intentions, no less than for the sake of Germany and Europe, it would be well if he could surmount the enormous perils that surround him. We greatly doubt, however, whether fortune has such a reward in store for him; and incline to the belief that, ere a very lengthened period shall elapse, the man who aspired to be Emperor of the Germans will simply be remembered as the ex-King of Prussia.

CIVITA VECCHIA.

The French troops under General Oudinot, who have gone to aid in the restoration of the Pope's authority, landed at Civita Vecchia on the 25th ult., and took military possession of the town. They were well received by the inhabitants and the National Guards. Nothing certain has yet become known as to their further progress, though there are abundant rumours of a most contradictory character as to some detachments having been pushed on to Rome. The Republican Government have of course protested against this armed intervention, as they were unable to resist it.

The port of Civita Vecchia has, accordingly, become a point of considerable interest; and we have engraved the fine view upon the preceding page, from an original sketch. The town lies on the south coast of the Papal States, thirty-six miles north-west of Rome. The harbour is formed by two piers of marble blocks, first raised by Trajan: at the entrance is a small island, or breakwater, formed of pieces of rock thrown into the sea, under the reign of the same Emperor. The harbour is the only safe one on the coast: there is a lazaretto for ships coming from infected countries; there are also docks, and a prison for galley-slaves. The lighthouse and citadel were built by Michael Angelo. The present town of Civita Vecchia was built by Pope Leo IV., and is regularly fortified.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The all-absorbing topic still is the approaching elections for the Legislative Assembly. It is generally believed that the Socialists will be unable to effect much in favour of their candidates.

The Socialists of Paris have adopted Jean Baptiste Boichet, sergeant-major of the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, and Edmond Rutier, sergeant of the 48th Regiment of the line, as two of their candidates for the representation of the Seine in the Legislative Assembly.

On Saturday and some preceding evenings there were great assemblages on the Boulevards, at the old classic *localité* of insurrection, the Portes St. Martin and St. Denis, strongly reminding spectators of the *atroupemens* which were the prelude of the sanguinary scenes of last year; but the police having on Saturday apprehended between 200 and 300 persons in the crowd, including some members of the National Assembly, and detained them in custody during the night, a heavy blow and great discouragement was dealt to those tumultuary meetings, and they have since ceased altogether. Law proceedings are to be taken against the parties apprehended, for having refused to obey when summoned by the authorities to disperse. On Wednesday the National Assembly passed a project of law allocating a credit of 200,000fr. for the celebration of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic on the 4th inst. (yesterday). A discussion arose on the second article, granting an amnesty to the transported insurgents of June, which was opposed by the Government, as an indiscriminate extension of mercy; M. Odillon Barrot observing that the Government and the committee were agreed on the necessity of clemency, but that the former objected to this "blind and cruel clemency," on account of the dangerous characters which it would let loose on society. A ballot was then called for, and the result of the scrutiny was the rejection of the amnesty by a majority of 339 to 288.

The cases of cholera in the hospitals of Paris, from its first appearance, on the 7th of March to the 30th April, amounted to 2936, of which 1628 proved fatal. The number of deaths in the city, during the same period, was 695.

The *Mondeur* announced, a few days since, that the closing prices of Government *rentes* on the Paris Bourse would be communicated daily by electric telegraph to the principal towns in the department of the North. It appears, however, that the measure has been abandoned, in consequence of a petition presented against it by upwards of 300 bankers and stockbrokers.

SPAIN.

The Carlist cause has sustained a great blow in the loss of Cabrera, whose wounds had become so serious as to oblige him to take refuge in France in order to recruit. The French authorities have availed themselves of the right of nations with respect to the legitimist chieftain. He arrived at Toulon on the 25th ult., and he will be incarcerated in Fort Lamalque, where already Ametlier is confined.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—Matters have begun to assume the appearance of a peaceful adjustment between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments. The Austrian troops have been allowed to enter the fortress of Alessandria, while the Imperial Cabinet, it is understood, has agreed to modify some of the harsher terms of the armistice.

TUSCANY.—In Florence and all the leading towns affairs are in a train preparatory to the triumphant return of the Grand Duke to his hereditary dominions. Leghorn still holds out on the Republican side.

GERMAN STATES.

The Frankfurt Assembly has passed a series of resolutions, by which it declares that the acceptance of the German supremacy by the King of Prussia will involve a recognition of the Imperial Constitution as a matter of course, and calls on the Governments who have not yet sent in their declarations as to the recognition of the constitution and the law of election, as well as the choice of an Emperor, to do so immediately. The Assembly has also since passed the following resolutions (on the 30th ult.):—

"The German Parliament resolves, viz.:—

1. To pass a vote of censure against the Prussian and Hanoverian Governments for dissolving the respective Diets of those States.
2. To summon the said Governments to issue at once writs for another general election.

"3. To express to the remaining legal organs the Parliament's expectations that they will candidly, boldly, and quickly inform the Government of the sentiments of the people."

The question of the recognition of the Frankfurt Constitution has also been fatal to the existence of the Hanoverian and Saxony Chambers, both of which were dissolved by Royal decree, the former on the 25th and the latter on the 25th ult.

PRUSSIA.

Events have taken a sadly serious turn in Berlin, some blood having been again shed in its streets. The hostile attitude assumed by the second Chamber towards the Government on the question of the acceptance of the Frankfurt Constitution, and the continuance of the state of siege in Berlin, having been crowned by majorities in favour of both measures, the Cabinet resolved on the dissolution of the lower house and the adjournment of the upper, and a Royal decree to that effect was promulgated in the Chamber on Friday week.

As soon as the event became known the excitement throughout the city was excessive. Towards evening crowds gathered on the Domhof Platz, in front of the Chamber, and on the Linden; and as they assumed a threatening appearance some bodies of soldiers endeavoured to disperse them. About half-past eight o'clock an officer was struck with a stick so heavily that he was carried away senseless. The soldiers immediately fired, on the group, and one man fell dead, two others severely wounded.

The populace then attempted to erect barricades on several points, but failed by the exertions of the citizens and the military. On the Petri Platz the soldiers were compelled again to fire. The casualties in all were four persons killed (one of whom is a woman) and five wounded. On Saturday the crowds re-assembled, and detachments of cavalry were employed to clear the Domhof Platz several times during the day. Many persons were wounded by sabre-cuts. No organised resistance was anywhere attempted by the people, yet great alarm prevailed, which was not a little augmented by the occurrence of a fire, at noon, in the village of Rixdorf, near Berlin, which was completely destroyed.

The latest accounts represent tranquillity as quite restored.

An important declaration by the Prussian Government to the Prussian Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Highness the Regent at Frankfurt, has been published, in which the King of Prussia's Government makes a final and positive declaration respecting the hereditary Imperial dignity, as offered by the Frankfurt Parliament, which it refuses to accept. The document bears the date of the 28th ult., and is signed by the Prussian Premier, the Count Brandenburg.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The cause of the Magyars continues to prosper. In a two days' battle at Gran they defeated the Imperialists, and opened the road to Komorn, into which they have thrown a detachment. On the 24th ult. they entered Pesth, amid the gratulations of the inhabitants. General Welden has been in consequence obliged to evacuate Ofen on the opposite side of the Danube.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Holstein Government having prohibited the publication of all news relative to the movements of the troops, the accounts are scanty from the seat of war. It is known, however, that nothing of importance has occurred since the battle at Kolding.

UNITED STATES.

The arrival of the *Niagara* with the mails from New York to the 17th ult. on Monday, brought no news of interest, there being, in fact, no domestic intelligence of a character to call for notice.

The United States naval force in the Mediterranean is to be forthwith increased. Commodore Morgan, who is to have the command of that station, solicited a line-of-battle ship, but it has been determined to send out three frigates and the *Mississippi*, in addition to the force now there.

CANADA.

The Canadian advices are likewise unimportant. The province was tranquil. The signature of the Governor-General had not been affixed to the Indemnity Bill: it was supposed he awaited instructions from home. Preliminary proceedings had been held in Montreal for the organization of a national convention of the two Canadas, to take into consideration the present condition of those colonies, and the propriety and necessity of changing their existing form of Government either in an independent federal union of all British America, or ultimate annexation to the United States. It is to be called the "British League," and is evidently directed against the French portion of the population.

There has been a tremendous conflagration in Toronto. The greatest part of the city is in ashes, and the loss is estimated at about 600,000 dollars. The magnificent cathedral of St. James, erected a few years since on the same spot where stood the former cathedral, which was destroyed by fire ten years ago, is included in the conflagration.

Navigation was expected to be opened to Quebec in a few days.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence was received on Wednesday by the usual mail steamer. From Jamaica, the accounts are to the 9th ult. The weather was fine, some grateful showers of rain having fallen.

From Kingston papers we learn that, on the 24th of March, a violent tumult amongst the Negroes took place at Old Harbour Market, in which the police were very roughly handled, and many very seriously mutilated. A force was kept under arms all night. The cause of the outbreak arose in the refusal of the mountain Negroes of St. Dorothy and St. John's to pay the market dues fixed by the justices and vestry of the former parish. Several of the ring-leaders were apprehended.

The accounts from Demerara are to the 5th ult. The Combined Court was again sitting, and had consented to resume the financial business of the colony, and a perfectly good understanding seems to have been restored between Governor Barkly and the Court.

The weather had been wet, and very little sugar had been made since the departure of the previous mail.

The small-pox having appeared in Martinique and Guadeloupe, the Governors of the various West India Islands were making preparations to prevent the disease from being introduced to the British Islands. One very decided case had occurred at Antigua.

INDIA.

The advices anticipatory of the Overland Mail, which reached town during the week, convey intelligence of more than usual importance and interest. The war in the Punjab is virtually at an end. The latest date is from Bombay to the 4th of April. The insurgent chiefs, Chuttur Singh, Shere Singh, and thirteen others of minor importance, have surrendered at discretion to the force under General Gilbert; and the remnant of the Sikh force, amounting to 16,000 men, have been disarmed and disbanded; at the same time, 41 guns were given up to the British authorities.

General Gilbert has advanced to the Indus, having reached Attock, the Affghans flying before him.

Mrs. Lawrence, and the other prisoners who had been in the hands of the enemy, had returned in safety to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief.

From the detailed accounts of this most fortunate result of the campaign, we learn that immediately after the defeat of the Sikhs at Goojerat, General Sir W. R. Gilbert, with a force of 15,000 men, with 40 guns, crossed the Jhelum, and proceeded without difficulty in seizing the Bukreah Pass, beyond Rhotas, where it was, at one time, thought the Sikhs would make a stand. Negotiations between the British political agents and the Sikh Sardars had been going on during the march, which, together, without the continued onward march of General Gilbert, and co-operative movements on the part of Captain Abbott, Colonel Steinbach, and Sheikh Emam-ood-Deen, who were pushing on from different directions, with the view of hemming in the enemy, concurred in impressing the propriety of surrender on Shere Singh and his father, Chuttur Singh, and accordingly they intimated their consent to submit unreservedly, with all their followers, and to give up the whole of their guns. On the 7th of March, Khan Singh Majetia, with 500 men and three guns, arrived in camp, and surrendered. Next day Mrs. Lawrence and her children and servants, with Lieutenants Bowie and Herbert, and all the rest of the prisoners, made their appearance. Shere Singh himself came in towards evening; but as certain arrangements had to be made for the delivery up of the ordnance, he was allowed to return to his own camp. On the 14th, Sardars Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh, with eleven other chiefs of note, arrived in General Gilbert's camp and gave up their swords. Forty-one pieces of artillery were also surrendered, and 16,000 Sikhs laid down their arms, each man being allowed to retain his horse, and receiving a rupee as subsistence money.

The latest intelligence from the camp of General Gilbert intimates the arrival of the army at Attock, which they reached just in time to seize the fort, and prevent the Affghans from burning the boats which they had used in crossing the Indus.

IRELAND.

EMIGRATION BY ORGANIZED COLONIES TO AMERICA.—From districts in the neighbourhood of Dublin, we learn that arrangements are in progress for a systematic emigration, on a vast scale, from districts and by a class apparently not much affected by the prevailing embarrassments, the object intended being to establish an Irish colony in the United States, composed of substantial graziers and farmers from the counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Meath. Several Roman Catholic clergymen, including parish priests, are to give up their parishes in those counties, in order to enter upon a new mission with the colonists in the "far west." This project has been on foot for a month or two, and is to be conducted quite systematically. Returns are in preparation of the number disposed to join in the enterprise, of the amount of their resources, and other necessary details. Some of the intending emigrants are extensive farmers and graziers on a large scale, who have recently been losing their capital, in consequence of high rents and local taxes, altogether disproportioned to the present prices of corn and cattle.

RATING OF RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—At the county of Dublin Sessions, on Monday, the Chairman, Mr. Kemmis, pronounced judgment in the case of the "Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company appellants, the Poor-law Guardians of Balrothery union respondents." The company appealed against the Poor-law valuation as excessive. The Chairman, after making a list of deductions for current expenses, interest on capital, tenants' profits, insurance, &c., amounting to £47,624, stated that this amount, compared with the gross income of the company for the past year, £41,786, showed an excess of allowances over income of £5838. There was, consequently, no rateable interest for Poor-law purposes, and the rate appealed against should be annulled. This is, in fact, deciding that the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company are to pay nothing in the shape of rate for the support of the poor.

ADDRESS TO MR. HUDSON, FROM THE ELECTORS OF SUNDERLAND.—On Wednesday evening a deputation from the town of Sunderland waited upon George Hudson, Esq., M.P. for that borough, at Newby Park, with an address signed by 800 electors, expressive of their confidence in the private and public character of that individual. Mr. Hudson received the address with thankfulness, and said:—"Amidst the unjust aspersions that have been directed against my character, to know that I still possess the unshaken confidence and the kind feelings of my constituents, imparts a consolation to my mind for which I never can be sufficiently grateful. You do me only justice when you express your conviction that I have never been actuated in any conduct I have pursued, in the matters to which you refer, by any intention to do wrong; for, on the contrary, I have ever had in view the general advancement of the great concerns confided to my care. A sense of rectitude, however, sustains me; and when the excitement has passed away, I fear not the calm judgment and the indulgent consideration of an intelligent light-judging British community."

THE MANCHESTER LODGING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—An association under this title has recently been formed, of which the Bishop of Manchester is the patron, and which has for its object to correct the abuses and evils of every kind that characterise many of the existing lodging-houses for the poorer classes.

CLERKENWELL COUNTY COURT.—WANTED A JUDGE.—On Saturday last, and six other days within the last fortnight, much dissatisfaction was expressed at this court, in consequence of 1150 cases having been put down for trial—that is, at the rate of 150 a day, but, owing to the death of Mr. Starkie, the late judge, the proceedings have been suspended, much to the inconvenience of a vast number of witnesses, &c. The evil is a very serious one, as affecting the general working of the bill. There are now upwards of 6000 plaintiffs unheard, and the appointment of a judge, with an assistant, is anxiously looked for.

GRAND MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

An aggregate meeting of the agricultural, colonial, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests was held on Tuesday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street (adjoined from the London Tavern, the large room there not being considered large enough to accommodate the numbers expected to attend); the object being to form a general and united association of all the great interests of the country, for the purpose of resisting the progress of the Free-Trade system, and re-establishing Protection. From 800 to 1000 persons were present.

The Duke of Richmond presided. The front row of seats on the platform was occupied by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Eglintoun, Earl of Malmesbury, Marquis of Granby, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Sondes, Lord John Manners, Lord Talbot, Lord Nelson; Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; the Hon. Mr. Law, M.P. (the Recorder of London); Major Beresford, M.P.; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P.; G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of Lloyd's); G. F. Young, Esq.; Sir C. Burrell, M.P.; A. Bosanquet, Esq.; P. Miles, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Sidney, M.P.; P. Fokett, Esq.; and on the seats behind the chair were several landowners, farmers, and others connected with agriculture and the West India interest.

The Chairman, on rising, was received with loud and general marks of approbation. When the applause, for which his appearance was the signal, had subsided, he spoke as follows:—"I must commence by congratulating the friends of the great principles which we have met here to-day to advocate upon the large and influential meeting which I see now around me. I have ventured to take the chair on the present occasion at a meeting of the citizens of London, not because I felt myself entitled to do so from any talent that I possess, but, yielding to none in my desire to see a fair, a just, and an adequate protection to British industry, I felt that I might be considered lukewarm in the cause if I did not consent to occupy the station which I hold to-day. (Cheers.) It is well known to most of you that I advocated protection not only to agriculture, but that I advocated it also for the manufacturing interest—I advocated it for the silk weavers of Spitalfields—(cheers)—and I do at this moment conscientiously believe that this country cannot continue in the course which it has been pursuing, of promoting the prosperity of the foreigner at the expense of our own population. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I therefore thought that it might be desirable to see whether we could not associate the great interests of the country—the agricultural, the colonial, and the manufacturing, too—because I hold that, with the exception of a small knot of Stockport and Manchester manufacturers, the interests of manufactures, of commerce, of the colonies, and of agriculture must go hand in hand. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have felt, and I now feel, that great distress exists in the agricultural interest—I wish to Heaven I could say that it only existed amongst that class of the natives of this country. Go to the shopkeepers in the towns throughout the country. Ask them what they have gained by Free-Trade, and then there will be a sufficient answer, I think, even to its strongest advocates. But I am upon the subject of protection to domestic industry. I say that, if it think fit, and I say it must think fit before long—(cheers)—I say it must—go back to that fair and due protection to British industry. (Cheers.) But now let me for a moment call your attention to the subject of the Navigation Laws of this country. I have told you that I think Protection can and must go back to protection to British industry; but pass the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and you will cripple the defences of the country. Do that, and we shall no longer be enabled to pride ourselves that the foreigner has never prostituted this country by his footsteps. (Cheers.) If you pass the repeal of the Navigation Laws, your Government will immediately enter into treaties with other nations; and, when we find that their repeal has entirely failed, you will be met by the Minister, who will say, 'I wish I could go back to the old system; but we cannot, because we have engaged in treaties which we cannot break.' (Cheers.) Therefore, I say, it behoves every man who wishes the welfare of this country, to hold up his hand against so destructive a proposal. It is not necessary for me to tell you that without a commercial marine it is impossible for you to man the decks of your men-of-war. Well, to be sure, some say that we are to have associations for universal peace (a laugh), and, therefore, that we do not want a navy. Why, was ever such humbug spoken? (Cheers.) I would give those gentlemen of the universal peace society a little experiment to try before they begin with nations. I would send them to Ireland, and would let them see whether they could prevent the factions from fighting at Donnybrook fair. (Cheers.) They ought to try that before they tell us that our army and navy are useless. For one, I never will consent to vote for the destruction of the wooden walls of England. (Cheers.) I must apologise for having so long trespassed on your attention, and I will now call upon the gentlemen who have been appointed to move the resolutions to address you; and I have no doubt you will give them all fair play and a fair hearing."

The speeches were of the usual character of Protectionist meetings—there being no discussion permitted of the antagonistic principles of Free Trade and Protection. The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, together with the names of the movers and seconders:—

First resolution.—Moved by the Marquis of Granby, M.P.; seconded by Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the adoption of a Free-Trade policy has failed to produce the national benefits predicted by its promoters; that it has been followed by deep injury to many of the great interests of this country; that a reaction in public opinion is widely diffused, and is rapidly extending in favour of just and moderate protection to the productions of the land, the manufactures, and the industry of the United Kingdom and British possessions; and that it is of the utmost importance to the restoration of prosperity to the nation, that the influence of the agricultural, colonial, mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests should be united in resistance to the further progress of experimental legislation."

Second resolution.—Moved by E. Ball, Esq., seconded by Samuel Baker, Esq.:—"That, with this view, an Association be now formed, to be called 'The National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital,' and that all individuals throughout the United Kingdom, connected with agriculture, colonies, trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping, whose sentiments are in accordance with the principles on which the Society is proposed to be founded, be invited to become members thereof."

Third resolution.—Moved by Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., seconded by Paul Fokett:—"That the following gentlemen—Mr. R. Baker, Mr. Edward Ball, Mr. Samuel Baker, Mr. Augustus Bosanquet, Mr. James Blyth, Mr. Robert Brooks, Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. John Elman, Mr. Paul Fokett, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. C. D. Guthrie, Mr. N. Gould, Captain Higham, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Stephen Mills, Mr. M. McChery, Mr. J. Macqueen, Mr. W. Malins, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., Mr. W. Tindall, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., G. A. Thompson, Esq., Mr. Anthony Ridly, Mr. Money Wigram, Mr. J. F. Young, with power to add to their number, be requested to act as a provisional committee, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the organisation and management of the Association. That they prepare and circulate an address, explanatory of the principles on which the Association is established, and enforcing its claims to support: and that they be empowered to collect subscriptions and to adopt such other measures as they may deem advisable for giving effect to the objects of the present meeting."

Fourth Resolution.—Moved by Earl Talbot, seconded by George F. Young, Esq.:—"That this meeting views with the utmost anxiety and alarm the bill introduced into Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers, intitled, 'A Bill to amend the Laws relating to British Shipping and Navigation,' deprecating the measure as pregnant with consequences destructive to the mercantile marine, uncalculated by the people, and repugnant to their feelings: introduced at a most inauspicious period, and dangerous to the safety of the State."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman.

THE CHILD'S CAUL.—(From "David Copperfield" by Charles Dickens: No. 1.)—"I was born with a caul, which was advertised for sale in the newspapers at the low price of fifteen guineas. Whether sea-going people were short of money about that time, or were short of faith and preferred cork-jackets, I don't know; all I know is, that there was but one solitary bidding, and that was from an attorney connected with the bill-broking business, who offered two pounds in cash, and the balance in sherry, but declined to be guaranteed from drowning on any higher bargain. Consequently the advertisement was withdrawn at a dead loss—for as to sherry, my poor dear mother's own sherry was in the market then—and ten years afterwards the caul was put up in a raffle down in our part of the country, to fifty members at half-a-crown a head, the winner to spend five shillings. I was present myself, and I remember to have felt quite uncomfortable and confused, at a part of myself being disposed of in that way. The caul was won, I recollect, by an old lady with a hand-basket, who very reluctantly produced from it the stipulated five shillings, all in halfpence, and twopence-halfpenny short—as it took an immense time and a great waste of arithmetic to endeavour, without any effect, to prove to her. It is a fact which will be long remembered as remarkable down there, that she was never drowned, but died triumphantly in bed, at ninety-two. I have understood that it was, to the last, her proudest boast that she never had been on the water in her life, except upon a bridge; and that over her tea (to which she was extremely partial) she, to the last, expressed her indignation at the impety of mariners and others, who had the presumption to go 'meandering' about the world. It was in vain to represent to her that some conveniences, tea perhaps included, resulted from this objectionable practice. She always returned, with greater emphasis and with an instinctive knowledge of the strength of her objection, 'Let us have no meandering.'"

THE FLOATING RAILWAY BRIDGE FOR THE FRITH OF TAY.—This novel specimen of naval architecture steamed down to Greenock and back on Saturday last, on an experimental trip. The peculiar build of the vessel, her large size, and comparatively small power, do not adapt her for quick sailing; still she went about eight knots an hour, although the paddles were not sufficiently immersed to obtain the full power of the engines. Her unusual appearance, as she steamed along, created some excitement and curiosity among those on the river banks and in the passing steamers; and she was loudly cheered in passing by the numerous workmen in the various ship-building yards. In about two months, it is expected, the floating bridge will be ready to ply on the Tay ferry; and no doubt it will be found a great convenience for the traffic to and from the north by that route.

NEW CONVENT.—The Catholic chapel in the London-road is now being converted into a convent, in which is to be located a branch of the order of the Sisters of Mercy. At present there are only two nuns resident in the convent, namely, Miss Agnew, niece of the late Sir A. Agnew, and another lady. The former is the "Reverend Mother" of the establishment. The sisters of the order in question are not confined to the convent, but go about visiting the sick, &c., and in the school of the convent they impart instruction of a useful description to female children.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. The report on the Poor-laws (Ireland—Rate in Aid) Bill was brought up, and the bill, as amended, was considered, and agreed to. The bill was ordered to be printed, and read a third time on Monday. Mr. Bernal brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The Exchequer Bills (£17,786,700) Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would, on Friday next, move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the advances to be made to Ireland. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Highways Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Union Bill, were read a second time, and referred to the same Select Committee. The Cruelty to Animals Bill passed through Committee.

TREASURES OF ART FROM ROME.

LORD BROUGHAM again referred to the pillage that was going on in the great depositories of art in the Roman capital, stating he had heard that the Minister of Finance (Manzoni), under what was called the Government *de facto* of Rome, had departed from that capital with inestimable valuable remains of ancient and modern art, the cameos of the Vatican, medals, and coins, some of which were beyond price, being unique, and also some valuable manuscripts, with the intention of disposing of them in Paris and in London, or of raising money upon them by way of loan. He hoped the notice which had been given of this plunder would put all persons upon their guard, so that they might not unwittingly receive stolen goods.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

LORD STANLEY, on presenting numerous petitions against the Navigation Bill, referred particularly to one of them from Liverpool, signed by 47,212 persons, nine-tenths of whom were electors for that borough. He thought their Lordships would attach importance to the fact, that there existed all but entire unanimity on the part of the representatives of commerce in Liverpool, in praying that their Lordships would not inflict on them, by passing the Navigation Bill, that which might be said by some persons to be a benefit, but which they considered would turn out a most serious injury.

LORD WHARFOLFE moved for certain returns relative to the steps taken or to be taken for the relief of destitution in certain parts of Ireland, and referred to the present condition of that country, where hundreds of thousands of the population were all but starving, and thousands of acres of land were deserted. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not object to the returns, which were ordered, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. LABOUCHERE, in answer to a question from MR. WILD, stated that a railway audit of accounts bill would shortly come down from the Lords, but, if not agreed to in that House, he should then feel it his duty to introduce another measure on the subject.

RATE IN AID BILL.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Rate in Aid Bill having been read, CAPTAIN JONES moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. SIR J. WALSH expressed his intention of having another blow at the bill in this its last stage.

LORD CASTLEREAGH entered at some length into statistical details, with the view of showing that Ireland paid a larger share of taxation, both public and local, than England, and proceeded to detail the percentage of manufacturing and agricultural population in the two countries, with the view of showing that Ireland lost three times as much as England by the withdrawal of protection. If there were no pressing dangers with regard to relations with foreign countries—if there were no difficulties with regard to colonial policy, then Government might proceed to tax Ireland; but in the existing state of things they ought to pause before they overburdened, and utterly ruined, wretched people, to whose attachment they were in the habit of looking in times of trouble and danger.

LORD J. RUSSELL repeated at some length observations that he had made on a former occasion, particularly with reference to his having said that not more than £6000 would be issued from the civil contingencies as an advance on the rate in aid; but with the accounts Government had now before them, and seeing that the progress of the bill in the House of Lords would necessarily occupy some time, he did not think he should be justified in keeping within that limit. With respect to the concluding observations of the noble Lord who preceded him, as to the effect which the Rate in Aid would produce in Ireland, he was not alarmed, because he happened to have seen a most excellent letter, written by the Marquis of Londonderry to his tenants in Ireland, stating that, whatever might be the objections to the Rate in Aid, obedience to the law was so well-rooted, that if the bill should pass into an act, there would be no resistance to the law of the land. He thought the expression of those opinions did the highest possible credit to the noble Marquis. Considering the reluctance which was exhibited to the grant of £50,000, he did not see any other mode of providing for the existing distress than that of imposing a Rate in Aid.

LORD CASTLEREAGH: By the time the bill passed, the people would have all gone to America.

LORD J. RUSSELL: Then the resistance in Ireland will not be very great. After some general discussion, On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 74, the numbers being 129 to 55.

A further discussion on the title of the bill took place, and after an amendment proposed by COL. RAWDON, which was negatived without a division, the bill passed.

The House then went into committee on the Navy Estimates, the votes discussed being the salaries of officers of the naval establishment at home; the vote for defraying the wages of artisans and labourers in the naval establishments at home; the expenses of naval stores; the grant of £391,934 for naval establishments, upon which SIR W. MOLESWORTH moved an amendment, in reference to the works at Keyham, to reduce the vote by the sum of £120,000. In this and previous votes MR. COBDEN detailed his views of the recklessness of the naval expenditure, as regarded ships, docks, and stores, and ultimately the committee divided, when the original grant was affirmed by a majority of 74—the numbers being 27 to 101. On the vote to defray the expense of half-pay, MR. M. GIBSON defended a former opinion expressed by him, as to the comparative number of officers in the navies of England, France, and America, contending that steps ought to be taken in order to bring the number in this country within proper limits.

SIR F. BARING said MR. HUME had given a notice of motion on this subject, but was too unwell to attend the House; he should be glad, however, on a future occasion to enter upon the discussion of the point in question.

On the vote £748,296 to defray the charge of the packet service, being put, a debate on "postage reform" ensued, in which MR. FLOYER, MR. COWPER, MR. COBDEN, SIR F. BARING, MR. HENLEY, MR. BRIGHT, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, at the termination of which the vote was agreed to, as also was the vote of £12,688 for defraying the expenses of the *North Star*, engaged on the service of the Polar expedition.—Adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF PRÆMUNIRE.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a petition from the clergy of the rural deanery of Torrington against the section of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill relating to præmunire.

LORD BROUGHAM said the bill in question proposed to leave the matter precisely as it was under the existing law, but he did hope Parliament would apply itself to the subject, and remove that which was an opprobrium to the statute book.

The Bishop of EXETER intimated that on every occasion of the confirmation of a Bishop it must become a question whether the Archbishop was allowed to make a stringent inquiry into the doctrines of the party nominated to the bishopric, and if he made such inquiry whether he was or was not resisting the prerogative of the Crown. If that House should be called on to legislate on the matter, he thought it advisable that their Lordships should ask for the assistance of the judges to determine what the law really was.

RAILWAYS.

LORD BROUGHAM drew the attention of the House to legislation with respect to railways, to the mania of speculation which they had originated, and to the system of mismanagement which had been recently exposed. The noble Lord (without mentioning names) and substituting, with a view not to commit a breach of order, the Canadian for the British House of Commons, proceeded to detail sums offered to members in order to induce them to become railway directors, stating that it would be a most interesting inquiry to ascertain how the money had been disposed of in passing railway bills. He should never rest on his bed until there was a committee sitting at Quebec to inquire into these practices. This transference of the scene excited the risibility of the House in no small degree. The noble and learned Lord, in continuation, said he was sorry to see that the damning mania of speculation was still existing, and he almost despaired of the people of this country being cured of it; nevertheless, that was no reason why they should not do all they could to prevent it, by giving unsparing and absolute publicity to all the affairs of railway companies. In conclusion, the noble and learned Lord expressed his hope that Lord Montague would at once proceed with his promised measure for the more stringent audit of railway accounts, as everything depended on a speedy exposure, which must be done within a month or six weeks.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, observed that they were fully impressed with the grave importance of the subject, and felt that the time had arrived when steps must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the system so graphically described by the noble and learned Lord.

LORD MONTAGUE thanked the Government for their proffered support, but should infinitely prefer that the subject should be taken up by them. He hoped, however, the measure he intended to introduce would meet the zealous and well-advised support of the railway proprietors themselves, as many objectionable provisions of the bill he introduced last year would be omitted, but it would be more stringent in some particulars.

LORD BROUGHAM should be sorry if it was understood that he had attacked all railway companies indiscriminately; he had not done so, he had not the least intention of confounding the innocent with the guilty.

EARL GRANVILLE, after referring to the necessity of a better system of audit

said the Government would lose no time in the introduction of measure, if Lord Montague declined to proceed.

LORD BROUGHAM thought the bill's passing might be rendered more secure by its introduction as a Government measure. The noble and learned Lord then placed a paper in the hands of the Lord Chancellor; but whether it was a motion or not did not appear, as no question was put. Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.—PRIVILEGE.

MR. J. O'CONNELL brought forward a question of breach of privilege alleged against the *Times* for making him say what he had not said on the previous evening, on the third reading of the Rate-in-Aid Bill, and for not reporting his speeches more fully, and moved that the printer be called to the bar of the House this day.

MR. SCULLY seconded the motion. MR. F. O'CONNOR had as much reason to complain of being misrepresented in the Parliamentary reports as any honourable member, but never thought it necessary to take such a course as suggested on the present occasion, and hoped the motion would not be pressed.

SIR GEORGE GREY considered the motion hardly fair towards those who reported the Parliamentary debates. He was not in the habit of reading them, but had remarked that the Irish debates were given at great length in the daily papers, and considered the summary which preceded the leading articles a most useful and accurate abridgment, done in a fair and impartial manner. He was of opinion that the hon. member would do well not to persevere in his motion.

MR. BROTHERTON complimented the *Times* on the accuracy of its reports, and proceeded to refer to a mis-statement in the *Daily News* of Thursday last, as to his having said, on the debate on the Bribery at Elections Bill, on the previous day, that his elections had cost him £4000, which was wholly untrue, they never having cost him a single shilling. But he had not considered it necessary to take any steps in the matter consequent upon this mis-statement, and did not care about it, as his friends knew perfectly well that such was not the case.

MR. J. O'CONNELL, after asserting his determination to call upon the House to enforce its rules in case the offence of which he complained was repeated, consented to withdraw his motion.

MR. GRANVILLE BERKELEY suggested to the hon. member the expediency of sending copies of his speeches to the papers himself. The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to MR. WILLIAMS, stated that the salaries of the Judges of County Courts were £1000 a year, with travelling expenses to those who went the Welsh circuits; and, in answer to MR. W. PATTEN, that a short explanatory bill would be introduced in the present session for the purpose of clearing up some doubts as to the priority of writs issued by the various jurisdictions.

SIR J. PAKINGTON asked whether it was the intention of the Government to assist MR. LAYARD in his discoveries at Nineveh by any grant of money, and, if so, to what amount?

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that, on receiving an application from the trustees of the British Museum for the sum of £3000 on this head, he had agreed to appropriate the sum of £6000 for the expenses incurred during two years. Subsequently, however, a further application was made to the Treasury for more money, to which, however, no answer had been given.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

MR. EWART moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the punishment of death.

SIR G. GREY opposed the motion. He did not think the time had yet come when the punishment of death could in all cases be abolished.

MR. BRIGHT, MR. H. DRUMMOND, SIR E. BUXTON, MR. BROTHERTON, SIR G. STRICKLAND, COL. THOMPSON, and SIR H. VERNY, shortly addressed the House.

A division then took place:—
For the motion 51
Against it 75
Majority against the motion —24

MR. KEOGH called attention to the general management of Crown Prosecutions in Ireland at assizes and sessions, and to the expenditure incurred in these prosecutions, and moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion on the ground that the question had been taken up by the Irish Attorney-General, who had framed new rules by which the expense of Crown prosecutions had been already reduced one-half, and who was determined to reform the management and expenditure of these prosecutions in the most effectual manner. The right hon. gentleman recommended the withdrawal of the motion.

MR. O'FLAHERTY, MR. HENLEY, and MR. MONSELL made a few remarks. The motion was then withdrawn.

MR. KEOGH obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of land to railway companies for railway purposes in Ireland.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for granting relief against distress in leases made under powers of leasing in certain cases. Adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons sat from noon till six o'clock.

CANADA.

MR. HERRIES inquired of the Prime Minister whether any extracts or minutes of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, relative to the bill for granting an indemnity for losses sustained during the rebellion in that colony, had been received at the Colonial Office, and, if so, whether they would be communicated to the House. Also, whether copies or extracts of correspondence between the Government and Governor-General of Canada in reference to the said bill would be laid on the table. The right hon. gentleman likewise desired to be informed whether the sanction of the Crown had been given or refused to the bill which had passed the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

LORD J. RUSSELL replied that no extract of the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada upon this bill had been received, nor had any correspondence on the subject in question passed between the Governor-General of Canada and the Home Government. The noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office had, however, received several private letters from the Governor-General of Canada setting forth that it was not his intention to write any public despatches on this subject at present, because, should he do so, and should they be laid before Parliament, considerable excitement might thereby be created in Canada, which it was desirable to avoid, as the excitement that had prevailed in the colony had been in some measure allayed. With respect to the last question, LORD J. RUSSELL replied that when the bill referred to should come before the Governor-General of Canada, he would be ready to exercise his deliberate judgment on the measure. LORD J. RUSSELL added that the Government had the fullest confidence in the discretion of the Governor-General of Canada, and felt satisfied that he would act for the promotion of the best interests of Canada.

MR. GLADSTONE required to know if it were usual for colonial bills to be reserved for a certain period before they were sent up for the assent of the Governor-General.

LORD J. RUSSELL said the bills were immediately sent up to the Governor-General, but it was not usual for him to declare his assent to any measure until towards the end of the session. As soon as the Governor-General should form his opinion upon the bill in question, he would doubtless forward a despatch home stating his reasons for the decision.

MR. HENLEY asked if the correspondence between the Governor-General and the Colonial Office was carried on by means of private letters, and not by public despatches.

LORD J. RUSSELL answered: No; but the Governor-General did frequently state in private letters matters upon which he considered it inexpedient to write a public despatch. The noble Lord added that, from his own experience in the Colonial Office, he knew that great inconvenience and much angry feeling were frequently excited by the communication of despatches to the House, and through the House to the public.

MR. BOCRKE moved the second reading of the Cattle and Sheep (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to put a check to the crime of sheep stealing, &c., in Ireland.—After a short discussion, the House divided: For the second reading of the bill, 67; against it, 36; majority, 19. The bill was consequently lost.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, MR. LACY moved that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision for persons in holy orders being relieved by the said bill without such persons being obliged to declare themselves Dissenters from the United Church of England and Ireland.

MR. M. MILNES seconded the amendment. MR. BOUVIER objected to the amendment, because, as the bill was intended to be a simple remedy for a specific grievance, the instruction would compel the introduction of a general law to relieve clergymen who might wish to give up their clerical profession without ceasing to be members of the Church. That was a very wide question, which, if incorporated in the bill, would endanger it.

SIR G. GREY remarked that no case could be found in which a clergyman had been prosecuted for abstaining from officiating; there was, therefore, in that respect, no practical grievance to remedy. He did not think it would be prudent to encumber the bill with such a proviso as the instruction would necessitate.

After a discussion, in which MR. SPOONER, MR. W. J. FOX, MR. H. DRUMMOND, MR. G. THOMPSON, MR. R. PALMER, MR. CLAY, MR. BRIGHT, MR. GLADSTONE, and other hon. members took part, the House divided.—For the instruction, 65; against it, 132; majority against the instruction, 67.

The House then went into committee on the bill, and the clauses up to 6 were agreed to. The 6th clause was divided into two, and the second portion was rejected, on a division, by 118 against 57.

Progress was then reported. The Chattels Partition and Sale Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

The Sequestrators' Remedies Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

The Bishop of CASHIEL, in presenting petitions from above 40,000 Protestants in Ireland, and about 1600 of the clergy of the United Church of England, in favour of scriptural education in Ireland, took occasion to find fault with the present system of national education in Ireland, which led to a short discussion; in the course of which,

THE ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE strongly defended that system.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF LANDED PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

On the motion of LORD J. RUSSELL, leave was given to bring in a bill to authorise advances to be made out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for facilitating the improvement of landed property, and the extension and promotion of drainage in Ireland.

MARRIAGES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to permit of marriage being contracted with a deceased wife's sister,

MR. GOULBURN strongly opposed the measure, as uncalled for, and as being detrimental to morality. He moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.

LORD BRACKLEY supported the bill. After some discussion, the debate was adjourned. The House shortly afterwards rose.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

The first number of a new series of reports has just been issued by the Registrar-General, and affords the following particulars. The quarterly returns hitherto published have comprised the deaths in 582 of the 2189-sub-districts into which England is divided. The present return includes, first, the births and deaths registered in the whole of the sub-districts (except two, for which averages are inserted), during the quarter ending March 31st, 1849; and, second, the marriages in above 12,000 churches and chapels, 2869 registered places unconnected with the Establishment, and 623 Superintendent Registrars' offices, during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1848.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages in the year 1848 were about 137,135; which is more than were returned in 1847, but 8529 less than took place in 1846. Only 118,825 men and 118,825 women were married in 1842; the smallest portion, allowing for increase of population, registered in any of the eleven years 1838-48. From that year the marriages rapidly increased, and were 123,818, 132,249, 143,743, 145,664, in the four years 1843-4-5-6; in 1847 they suddenly fell to about 135,170, which is in nearly the same proportion to the population as the number 137,135 in 1848.

The marriages are unequally distributed over the year; but the fewest people marry in the first, the most in the last quarter, which follows harvest, includes Christmas, and is the marrying season in England. About 41,972 marriages were celebrated in the last, and 28,303 in the first quarter of 1848.

It was established in the 8th and 9th Annual Reports, from an examination of the marriages in the 91 years 1756-1846, that the returns serve as a sort of barometer of the prosperity of the country. Marriages go on in all seasons, and at all times; but prudence makes them fluctuate; so that the more and the less indicate the feelings with which "the great body of the people regard their prospects in the world."

The returns of the five autumn quarters 1844-8, show that the marriages in London have slowly declined since 1846. The marriages in London are always most numerous in the quarter ending September—after the metropolitan harvest.

BIRTHS.

The births in each of the years 1847 and 1848 were less numerous than in the year 1846, when the high number of 572,625 were registered. The births in the quarter ending March, 1849, were 153,705, or 8597 more than the births in the March quarter of 1846. It is the greatest number of births ever registered in the March quarter, or in any quarter in England; for winter is the quarter in which the greatest number of births takes place. The population increased, by the excess of births over deaths, 47,639.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The deaths in the quarter ending March 31, 1849, were 106,066. Upon correcting for increase of population, the mortality for this quarter is found to be at the rate of 2.443 per cent. per annum; were the mortality to remain at the same rate through a year, 2443 persons would die to every 100,000 of the population. The annual rate of mortality was the same as in the corresponding quarter of the nine years 1838-46; and less by 0.387, 0.327, 0.060, than in the winter quarters of 1847, 1848, and the average of the twelve years 1838-49. In 1846, a change for the worse took place in the public health; after the failure of the potato crop, the winter of 1847 was severe, wheat 73s. a quarter, the mortality at the rate of 2.830 per cent. annually; influenza broke out epidemically at the close of 1847, and was exceedingly fatal in London and in some towns during that and the following winter quarter of 1848, when the mortality was at the rate of 2.770 per cent. per annum. The mean annual rate of mortality in the four quarters of the eleven years, 1838-48, was 2.220 per cent.; 2.080 per cent., or lowest, in 1845; 2.457 per cent., or highest, in the year 1847. The mortality in England is highest in the winter quarter, comprising January, February, and March; lowest in the summer quarter, comprising July, August, September. The winter of 1846, remarkable for extraordinary mildness, was an exception to this rule; the mortality was at the rate of 2.144 per cent. annually; but the high mortality of the latter was more than a compensation for the saving of life in the former half of the year.

Although epidemic cholera has been in England since October, 1848, and has prevailed more or less up to the present time in parts of the country, the general mortality has been and is considerably below the average. This is encouraging, and should stimulate all sanitary improvements; for summer is the season in which the epidemic is most to be dreaded.

LONDON.

The mortality of London in the seventeenth century was highest in the summer quarter (July, August, and September); it is now lowest in summer and highest in winter; and the relative change in the mortality of the seasons has arisen from the decline of plague, dysentery, and the other diseases of hot weather.

Smallpox, scarlatina, and whooping-cough prevailed in London; typhus destroyed 699 lives, or less by 223 than in the winter of 1848. Cholera, of which 4, 7, 3, and 9 died in previous winters, carried off 516 persons of various ages; making 984 during the epidemic. 1271 persons died of bronchitis, 1202 of pneumonia, and 1630 of consumption—all less fatal than in the winters of 1847-48—constantly among us, and the causes of one-fourth of the whole deaths. 21 persons died of intemperance, 41 of delirium tremens, generally the effect of drinking spirits; 15 of poison; 76 of burns and scalds; 36 of hanging and suffocation; 66 of drowning; 114 of fractures and contusions; 26 of wounds; and 16 of other violence.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 57, King William-street, City, in the joint occupation of MR. DEVEREAUX, a hat manufacturer, and MR. DEWEY, a tailor. Mrs. Devereaux and four of her children were in the house.

The remains of two of the unfortunate inmates were taken out of the ruins. Mrs. Devereaux has since died from the effects of the injuries she sustained.

After the discovery of the fire, and before the arrival of the escapes and engines, two females—Mrs. Devereaux and one of her daughters—made their appearance at the third floor front window bawling in a half-frantic tone their impending fate, and immediately afterwards Mrs. Devereaux threw herself out and fell upon her head on the flagstones in front of the house, blood streaming from the wounds inflicted by the fall. Before sufficient time had elapsed to remove the poor sufferer, her daughter followed, and striking in her descent the leaden gutter over the door she broke her thigh, and was otherwise most fearfully injured. Little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The escapes of the Royal Society, under the direction of MR. BADDLEY, the Inspector, were on the spot in less than five minutes after the alarm was given, but unfortunately not in time to be of the least assistance to the inmates. In spite of the vast torrents of water scattered over the flames, they continued to mount most fearfully, and it was not until nearly 12 o'clock that they were subdued. During the whole time the lightning flashed vividly and the thunder roared loudly.

One of MR. Devereaux's children made her appearance at a lower window, and, having broken the glass, succeeded in forcing her way partially through the aperture, when some one residing in MR. Hill's house (next door), with the aid of the police, managed to draw the poor creature through—but, in so doing, the flesh was dreadfully cut on her legs and other parts of the body.

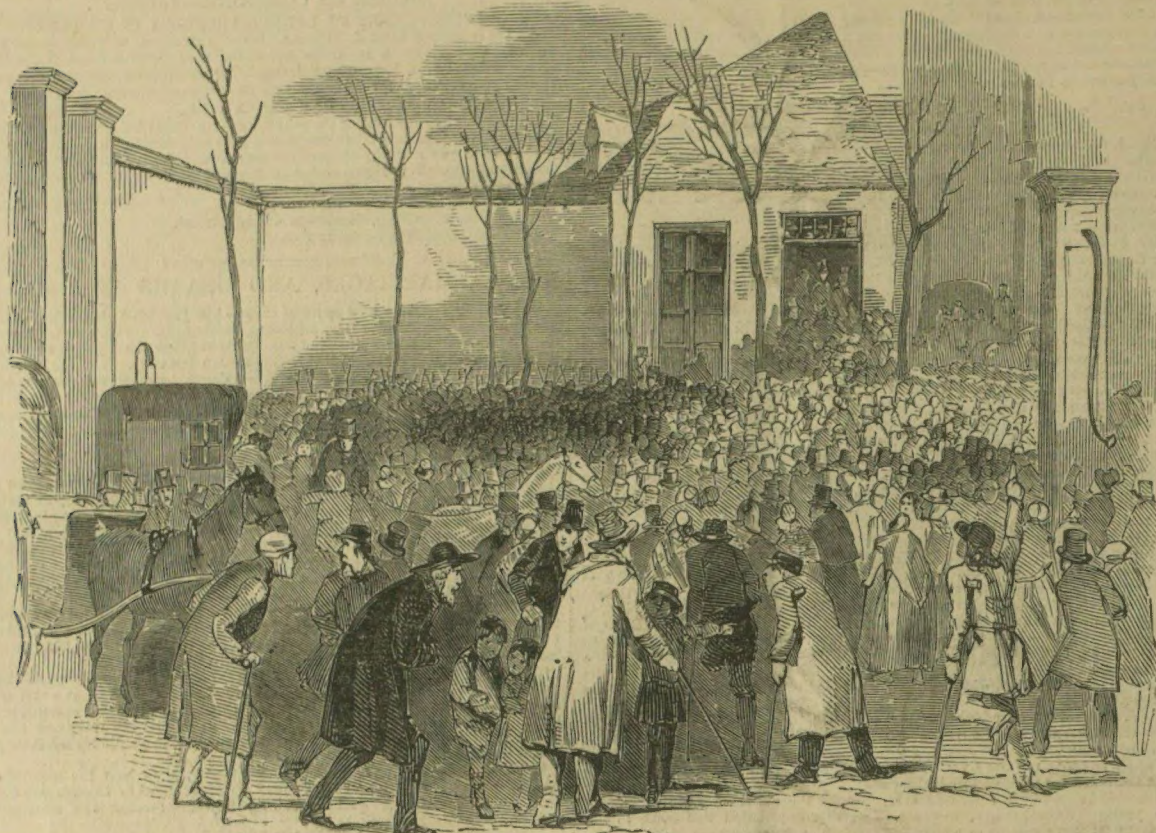
The firemen and escape-men, on entering the house, found on the third floor the blackened remains of a fine young woman, apparently about 18 years of age; and near her the body of a child, about 9 or 10 years old, also fearfully burnt.

How the disaster occurred cannot at present be accounted for. The premises were closed between eight and nine o'clock, when everything seemed perfectly safe.

MR. Devereaux was, at the time of the outbreak, at Windsor on business.

IRREGULAR PRESENTATIONS AT HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.—The Lord Chamberlain has issued a notice, in which it is stated that some irregularities having taken place, it is notified that no gentleman is to be presented to the Queen at a levee can be admitted to the state apartments for that purpose whose presentation card has not been previously sent to the Lord Chamberlain's office, according to the regulations, in obedience to the Queen's command, as announced in the *Gazette*. The name of any gentleman not adhering to the regulations must be excluded from the presentation book, and the reason entered for so doing—viz. the contravention of the regulations above alluded to.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Monday an accident took place at the Agercroft New Coal Mines, about four miles from Manchester, resulting from an explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas which had accumulated in the mines. The mines are the property of Messrs. Knowles, of Pendlebury, and are situated between the highway and railway, leading from Manchester to Bolton. The approach to the mines, two in number, is by a shaft upwards of 900 feet deep, and from 90 to 100 men and boys had descended at six o'clock in the morning, and were nearly equally distributed in the two mines, when about eight o'clock a loud explosion was heard in what is called the four-foot mine, and from colliers who soon came rushing to the foot of the shaft, anxious to escape further danger, it was discovered that a quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas had been ignited in one of the distant workings, through a boy carrying a lighted candle to it. The great body of the colliers were drawn from the mine without suffering from the explosion; but a youth named Jacob Barker, and his brother Israel, were both very severely burnt, and the former survived only a very short time. Richard Price, the boy through whose imprudence the gas was ignited, and who worked with the Barkers, was knocked down by the explosion, and is badly hurt and much scorched about the face and hands.



"THE BERLIN PROPHETESS."

THE BERLIN PROPHETESS.

THE inhabitants of Berlin have recently had their attention diverted from politics by the appearance of a "Prophetess" and worker in miracles, in the person of a young girl, who, strange to say, has found hundreds of believers, even in the city that is the very centre of German nationalism and enlightenment, and particularly boasts its freedom from superstition and prejudice.

The house of her parents has been beset by crowds of persons of all ranks, and at last had to be protected by the police. Peasants from the country came in with sick and diseased relatives laid on beds in waggons, in the firm conviction that the "Prophetess" had the power of healing them. Many instances of such cases were related; but, on the close medical inquiry that has been instituted, not one authentic case has been established. The following is the child's history:—Her name is Louise Braune, and she is the daughter of the foreman or inspector of an extensive wood-yard in the Schiffer-strasse. She is between 11 and 12 years of age, ordinary in appearance, tall, and evidently suffering from a kind of nervous disease, during the attacks of which she has dreams or delusions, which, as frequently happens in such cases, have taken a religious colouring. Notice was first attracted to her by the extraordinary things she used to relate to her young schoolfellows, that she was attended by a spirit, named "Gonathum," who had shown her Heaven and the saints in glory; of which her descriptions seem to be recollections of passages in Klopstock's "Messiah" and the "Book of Revelations" strangely mingled together. At last, she declared she had, through the intercession of her guide or spirit, the power of healing diseases. She was expelled from the school; but it did not prevent a rumour of her self-asserted powers from getting abroad; and the little house in the Schiffer-strasse was soon the object of a pilgrimage, differing little from the pious processions of the middle ages. Some, however, came to scoff; and two parties were formed, the believers and unbelievers, who from abuse of each other at last came to blows; this led to the stationing of a party of constables before the house to keep the peace. Whenever the "Prophetess" appeared at the window, she was revered by the fanatic crowd like a saint. She did not touch the sick and diseased persons brought to her; but merely telling them to have "faith," promised them, by the help of her spirit, a cure in three days. The scandal of the scenes enacted was so great, that the authorities were urged to interfere to prohibit it; but they preferred letting the absurdity wear out of

itself. There is no reason to suspect any deliberate attempt at imposture, as neither the girl nor her parents took any money from the many pilgrims to the house; it is simply a case of self-delusion finding a mass of blind believers.

Our Cut gives a correct view of the house in the Schiffer-strasse, and a sketch of the crowd by which it was beset for weeks together.

INTERVIEW AT THE BOGUE FORTS.

We are enabled, by an obliging correspondent, to illustrate the recent meeting between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Mr. Bonham, and Seu, the Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Canton, in the accompanying very characteristic Engraving. The interview took place on the 18th of February, in a Chinese boat anchored in a creek, behind the Bogue Forts. In the illustration, we have Seu entertaining Mr. Bonham, both being seated upon a raised couch, and Admiral Sir Francis Collier, of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*; whilst servants are handing round tea.

After passing an hour in this boat, Seu handed in Mr. Bonham to dinner, which was served in an adjoining boat. The repast comprised eighty-eight dishes, including the celebrated Chinese luxuries, bird's-nest soup and shark's fins.

The conference lasted long, and must have been important. The result has not transpired; the subject was the question of opening the city of Canton, for the final orders of the Emperor respecting which it is reported that Seu has sent to Peking.

It is stated that nearly all the respectable part of the native community at Canton will be glad to have the matter settled, as they are getting tired of it, and it is not argued by them now with the same angry feeling as on former occasions. The fear of the Ladrões and of the idle portion of the working-classes seems to be the chief cause of alarm, and not the question of the right of opening the city gates to us. The authorities can and must be made to carry out the convention, or the consequences, indirectly, may be injurious to British interests, not only at Canton, but at all the other ports. There is a general feeling of confidence in the firmness and determination of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to accomplish this and other important points. Trade has felt the effects of the agitation; but, once this question is set at rest, it will improve, and the feeling that it will be settled gains ground.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

THIS celebrated composer was born in 1804, in Vienna. His parents, observing him from early childhood to be extremely fond of music, had him taught to play upon the violin, without entertaining, however, any intention of making him a professional musician. But, a commencement being thus made, his natural bent led him on to such untiring exertions, that he speedily acquired considerable proficiency on his instrument; and he may boast of it having been the means of his support since his sixteenth year. He and his brother in art, Lanner, performed publicly concerted pieces from operas, as well as dances, with much success.

Meanwhile, Strauss earnestly pursued his studies of the science of music, particularly under the learned Professor Drechsler, of Vienna. His earliest attempts at composition were some waltzes which he had amused himself with; and these, being performed in public, were so successful, that he was urged to publish them. Thus encouraged, he followed with other compositions of the same class. They are full of deep emotion, yet are light and sparkling; and the crowds of Vienna were enraptured, and Strauss was at once acknowledged the adopted child of Terpsichore.

Strauss and Lanner now separated, each forming a distinct line of his own. Strauss's compositions becoming celebrated throughout the musical world, he resolved upon making annual excursions with his band, and his success has been co-extensive with his exertions. There is scarcely a courtly circle in Europe before whom Strauss's band has not performed. Eleven years ago, his band visited London, and contributed greatly to that truly festive season. With this endearing prestige the master and his men have once more come amongst us.

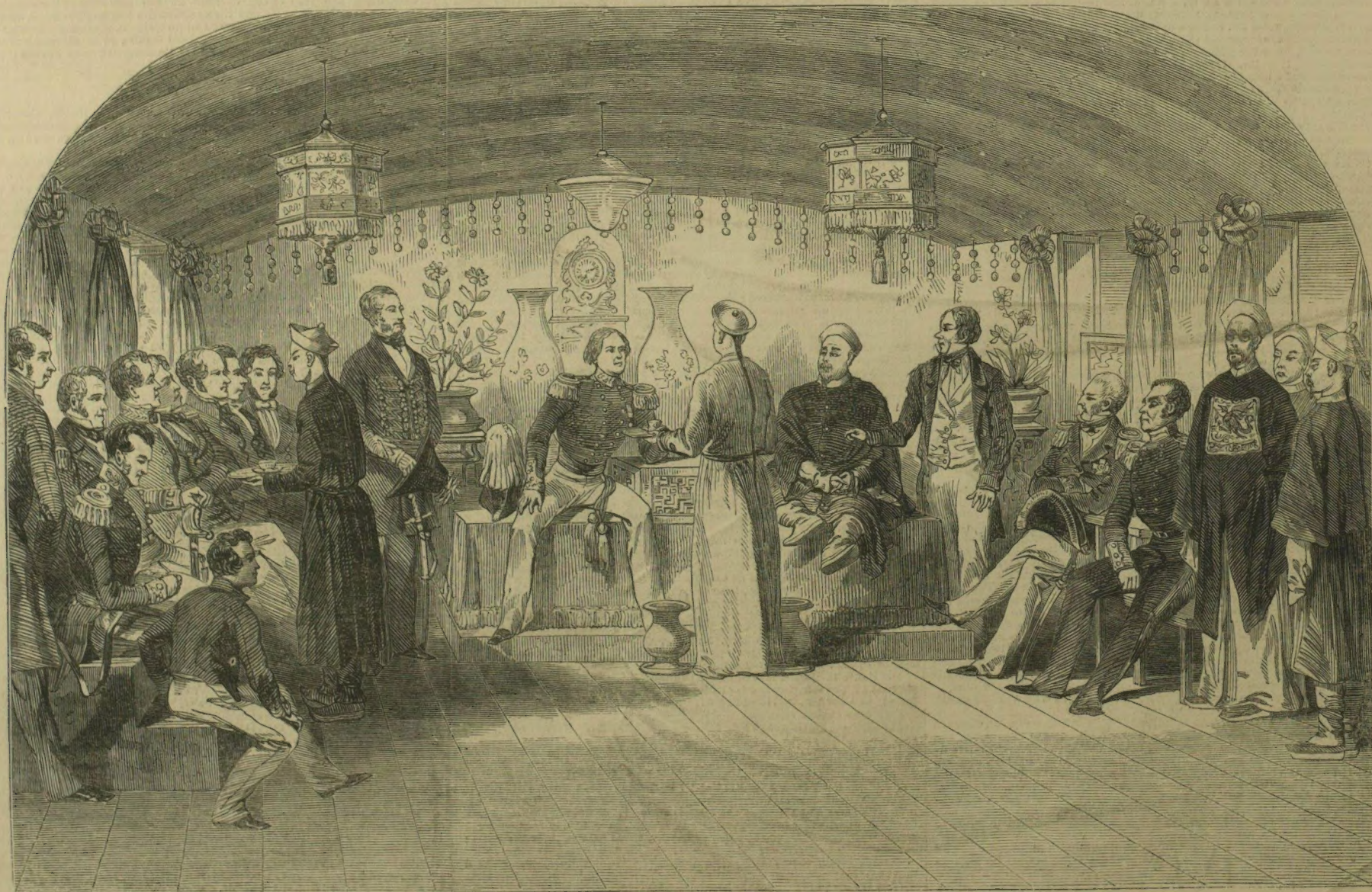


HERR STRAUSS.

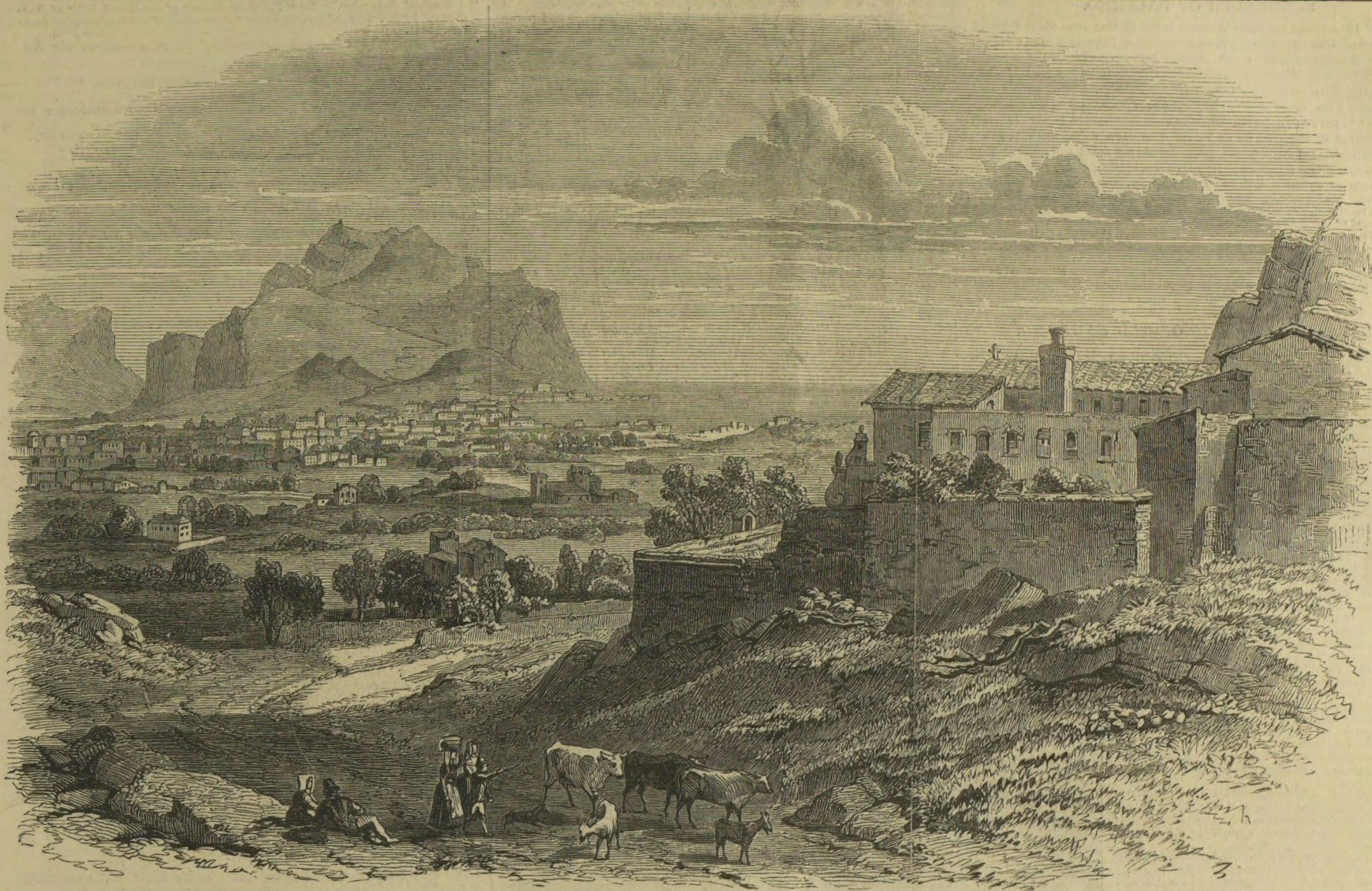
Strauss's band is now performing in the metropolis with marked success. On Monday they attended at her Majesty's State Ball at Buckingham Palace, when they performed the following dances:—Alice Polka (composed for the occasion), Katinka Polka, Fortune Polka, Eisele Polka, Des Wanderers Lebewohl Walzer, Sorgenbreiter Walzer, Die Schwalben Walzer, Aether-Träume Walzer, Eldorado Quadrille, Militaire Quadrille, Lonisen Quadrille, Haut Volées Quadrille, Schafer Quadrille.

On Monday morning, Strauss and his band played at the Hanover Rooms, and on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms. The characteristics of this orchestra are a clock-work precision and strong accentuation, which, in waltzes and other exhilarating dance music, are very effective.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—On Saturday their Serene Highnesses the Princess Amelie and Eliza of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, her Serene Highness the Countess Erbach Schomberg, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse Philippthal, attended by the Hon. Miss Mitchell and Capt. Bedford, visited the Royal Chinese Junk, *Keying*, and expressed themselves much delighted with the extreme novelty and interest of the exhibition. The Mandarin, Hsing, had the honour of being presented to their Royal Highnesses.



CONFERENCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S PLENIPOTENTIARY AND THE VICEROY OF CANTON, AT THE BOGUE FORTS.



PALERMO.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

MR. WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD is one of the few members of Parliament connected by birth, property, and residence with Ireland, who has been returned from an English hustings to the House of Commons. The hon. gentleman has sat for the borough of Rochdale since 1841. He previously represented the Irish borough of Dundalk. Although the representative of an English constituency, Mr. Sharman Crawford is principally known in political life by his strenuous exertions on the Liberal side in the thorny field of Irish politics. In the palmy days of the Repeal agitation, under O'Connell, he appeared in the ranks of the opponents of the Union; his opposition, however, to that Imperial

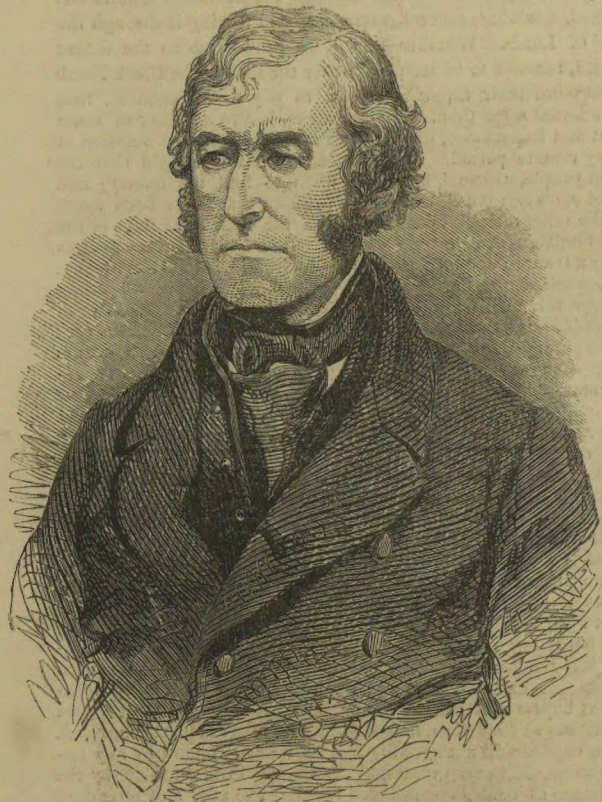
ment. In such a state of things, the rate in aid would have the effect of increasing the evil, and of stopping employment, because a greater number of substantial people would be driven out of the country. In his opinion, assistance could best be rendered by the Government undertaking large works of public improvement, so as to give an immediate stimulus to employment. He was utterly astonished at the course pursued by the English Liberal members, by the advocates of popular liberty, and those who contended that there ought to be no taxation without representation, in supporting a bill that violated every principle of constitutional liberty. He had himself proposed an amendment on this bill on a recent occasion, and he found that not one single Liberal English member divided with him. The present case was an extra one; it was a case of famine, and as such it ought to be provided for not by the Poor-laws, but out of the Imperial Exchequer. He was quite willing that Ireland should bear her fair share of the general taxation, but so long as the union existed he could not consent that Ireland should be exclusively taxed for what were justly Imperial purposes. (Hear.) They had been told that by opposing this measure they contributed to increase starvation and want. If he thought that the measure would save the people from starvation, it should have his support, were it even ten times more unconstitutional than it was; but when he saw that the money already granted had not that effect, but that death from starvation was still advancing with

rapid strides throughout the land, he did not want to allow this money to be expended in a similar manner. He thought that other steps ought to be taken. They were well aware of the fearful extent to which the ejectment system added to the mass of pauperism in Ireland; but if they thought it wrong, why was that system allowed to continue? (Hear, hear.) He believed there never was a measure more calculated than the present to deprive this country of all moral weight among the Irish people, and believing, as he did believe, that it was also most unconstitutional, he felt it to be his duty, not merely as an Irishman, but as an English representative, to give it his most decided opposition. (Hear.)

Mr. Sharman Crawford can scarcely be called an effective speaker, notwithstanding that his speeches are usually marked by appropriate diction and much sound common-sense. His voice is weak, making him difficult to be heard, and his efforts to overcome that defect, impart to it a strained tone, which falls painfully upon the ear; while his manner, though not lacking earnestness, is tame, and devoid of animation.

The honourable gentleman is the owner of considerable landed property in different parts of Ireland, principally in the county of Down. He assumed the surname of Crawford in addition to his family name of Sharman, in accordance with the will of the late John Crawford, Esq., to whose estates he succeeded.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, it should be added, enjoys the reputation of being one of the best and most considerate of the landlords of Ireland.



MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P. FOR ROCHDALE.

measure being of a modified character, not extending to the purpose of the great Agitator of restoring the Irish Parliament as a Legislature independent of the British Parliament, but rather aiming at the attainment of a Legislative body for Ireland, solely for local purposes, and having merely a federal rank and character.

There are few more frequent speakers in the House than the hon. member for Rochdale on all questions involving considerations of civil and religious liberty, and of reform, political, financial, or municipal. He has always been an ardent advocate of the most liberal reading of "the Constitution," and is one of the most rationally advanced of the school of "Radical Reformers." Amongst his most persevering and consistent efforts in furtherance of the doctrines of that school, have been his exertions to obtain an enlarged Parliamentary franchise. In the Anti-Corn-Law agitation the League obtained his advocacy and support; and in general he has always been identified with the English Radicals. In the present Session of Parliament, he has taken an active part against the Government Poor-Law measure of a Rate in Aid for the benefit of the destitute unions in Ireland, opposing it on every stage of its progress through the House; and on Monday night, on the occasion of the third reading of the bill, he crowned his opposition to the measure in a speech which was highly characteristic of the man, and is valuable as presenting the testimony of a most competent authority on the policy of a measure relative to which great difference of opinion and much doubt prevail. He asked if hon. gentlemen had read the accounts just received from Mayo. If they had, it was impossible for them to believe that the utmost amount to be raised under this bill would be at all adequate to the growing increase of distress. Three-fourths of the unfortunate inhabitants of Mayo were without clothing, houses, and employ-



MAY-POLE IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SURRENDER OF PALERMO.

THE fall of Catania and the other disasters to the Sicilian arms which followed so close on each other discouraged the Government at Palermo to such a degree, that, to save the city from the useless horrors of the consequences of a battle, they submitted to the Neapolitan General, on the 21st ult. The various members of the late Government, their General, Mieroslawski, and other parties most compromised, have made their escape, some to Malta, others to Marselles.

According to the *Times* Correspondent's latest communication, the *Ariel* French steamer arrived at Palermo, on its return from Gaeta, on the 21st ult., and it was at once announced that the proposed mediation had failed, and that the King of Naples would listen to nothing short of an unconditional surrender, similar to that made at Syracuse and Not. Despatches were at the same time received from the Admiral, explaining that no further hope for the insurgents remained, and recommending that a deputation should be at once sent with the keys of the city to General Filangieri. Letters likewise came to hand from Mr. Temple, instructing Mr. Goodwin, the Consul, to assist by all means in his power the steps taken by the French agents to advance a settlement, and prevent a further effusion of blood. In consequence of these communications great excitement prevailed in the city, and the cry of "Guerra!" was partially renewed; but the new Provisional Government acted with great prudence, and

the National Guard seconding their efforts, public order was preserved. A general assembly was then convoked of all the notabilities, including parish priests, heads of convents, officers of the National Guard, bankers and merchants, respectable shopkeepers, and tradesmen, the Civic Council—in fact, of every rank and order of society. Then the actual situation of the town and country was discussed, and, after a patient deliberation, it was agreed to send a deputation to General Filangieri's headquarters, with an unqualified submission to the King's authority. The deputation started on the 22nd, and there is every hope—indeed, there can be no doubt—of its being well received.

It is now stated that the rebellion was the work of a few ambitious individuals, stirred up and acted upon by foreign agents, and promises of foreign supplies. Yet thus has Palermo, the seat of the Provisional Government, hauled down its flag before even the sound of Filangieri's cannon was heard, or a single bayonet seen.

The accompanying view of Palermo is from an original sketch. It shows the situation of the city in a deep bay on the northern coast of Sicily, in a fine and fertile plain between two mountain ridges and the sea. The town is surrounded by bastioned walls, and is rather more than four miles in circumference. Although fallen from its metropolitan splendour, Palermo is still one of the finest, gayest, and most populous Italian cities.

The most striking object in the view is Monte Pellegrino, Mount Ercta of the ancients, a strong position of the Carthaginians during the first Punic war—a broad, rocky, abrupt mass, which rises north-west of Palermo.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MAY-POLE AT ST. BRIAVELS, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Hard is his heart that loveth nought
In May, when all this mirth is wrought;
When he may on these branches here
The small birds sing and cheer,
Their blissful sweet song pitious;
And in this season delicious,
When Love affirmeth all things.

CHAUCER'S *Romaunt of the Rose*.

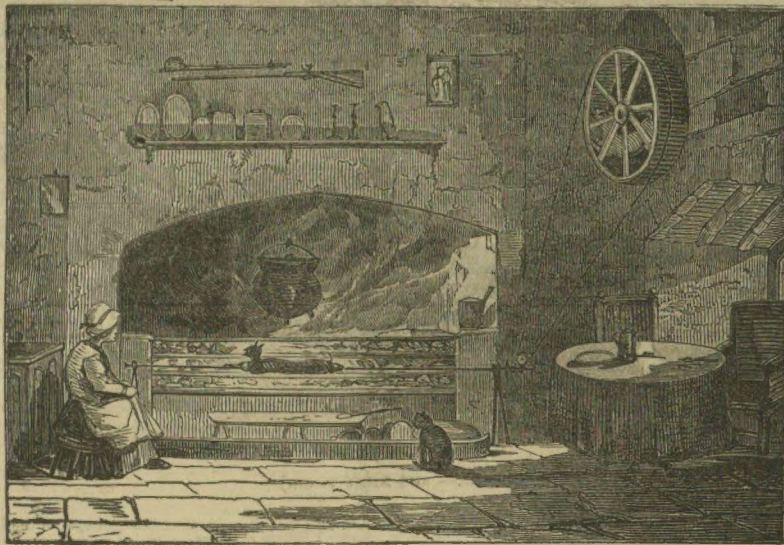
So completely are objects connected with old English customs being removed, in consequence of our rapid improvement and change of habits, that we take the opportunity of illustrating one of the few remaining May-poles—that in the village of St. Briavels, in the picturesque Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire.

There are few places in England more interesting to the antiquary and lover of fine scenery than the Forest of Dean. This Castle, in which the accompanying sketch was taken, is situated on a lofty eminence which overlooks the valley of the Wye. The view is very beautiful, and is terminated by the distant Welsh mountains. The Castle is of immense strength, and was, until lately, used as a prison and court connected with some ancient privileges held by the foresters of Dean. The church, in front of the Castle, contains specimens of early Norman architecture; and the old May-pole still standing in the village at Clearwell Green.

A short distance from St. Briavels is a simple cross, of early date; indeed, the Forest of Dean abounds in Roman remains, ancient and most curious churches, mural monuments, crosses, &c. In some of the villages the stocks and whipping-posts may still be seen. The forest coal and iron districts are also of much interest.

In the second edition of Mr. Cliffe's excellent "Book of South Wales" we find the following attractive details of this district, which our tourist considers to have been strangely overlooked by writers on the Wye:—

"Those who visit the Buckstone, and possess curiosity or leisure, must feel moved by an impulse to penetrate the vast region of solemn woods which stretches before them. A large forest is always invested with an air of mystery—sublimity. You may lose yourself in it. You may meet with some adventure. Wild animals or birds that shun the haunts of man are sure to cross your path. How fresh and soothing are the cool green woods! How deep the solitude!—We recommend tourists to proceed through the town of Coleford to the Speech House, distant about 8½ miles from Monmouth; and to walk from thence—the path is often wet and miry—to the 'White Oak,' a monarch towering over subject woods. The scenery about Park-end, and along the road through Lydney by Bream, is also exceedingly beautiful; besides the sylvan attractions, superb views are sometimes obtained of the Vale of the Severn. The largest oak in the forest (41 feet in girth) is at Newland, by which village—there is a fine old church—strangers might return to Monmouth.—There is a road, chiefly along



WHEEL AND TURNSPIT-DOG, IN THE KITCHEN OF ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.

the forest is divided into 'walks,' and placed under the care of officers and keepers. Iron-mines were opened here by the Romans; and there are extensive and remarkable workings partly attributed to that people, near Coleford, Bream, and Littledean. These wild, deserted scotches (that is their local name) can be penetrated for considerable distances. The mineral treasures of the forest—coal and iron—are great; and foresters retain peculiar rights."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 6th.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. John.
MONDAY, 7.—Earthquake in St. Domingo, 1842. Full moon, 7h. 7m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 8.—Half-Quarter. Easter Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Battle of Lodi, 1796.
THURSDAY, 10.—Length of night, 8h. 43m.
FRIDAY, 11.—Day increased since Shortest Day, 7h. 32m.
SATURDAY, 12.—Richard Cœur de Lion married Berengaria, 1191.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
11 m 11 h	10 m 10 h	9 m 9 h	8 m 8 h	7 m 7 h	6 m 6 h	5 m 5 h
1 33 1 53	2 10 2 25	2 45 3 0	3 15 3 30	3 50 4 5	4 20 4 35	4 55 5 10

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—In consequence of the great success which attended the production of Herold's opera of LE PIRE AUX CLEFS, on Wednesday last, it will be repeated on MONDAY, MAY 7th. Principal Characters by M. Condore, M. Octave, and Mlle Chanton.

Monsieur ZELGER (Premier Bass of the Theatres of Brussels and Ghent) is engaged for the remainder of the season, and will appear next week, in a new opera, by Boisselot, entitled NE TOUCHEZ PAS A LA REINE. The Characters of La Reine de Leon by Mlle Chanton; Don Fernand, Mons Condore; Don Rodrigue (Regent), M. Zelger. And, in compliance with numerous applications, it is respectfully announced that Boisselot's Popular Opera of LA DAME BLANCHE will be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 9th. Anna, Mlle Chanton; Georges, M. Octave (his first appearance in that character). Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospectuses may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. BATTY.—The Public is respectfully informed that a New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, founded on recent Oriental events, is in active preparation, and will be produced at Whitechapel, with great splendour, under the title of MOULTAN and GOOJERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs.—On MONDAY, MAY 7, the Entertainments will commence at 4 to 7, with Fitzball's Successful Spectacle of the WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Horse of the Ocean. To be followed by Batty's Scenes of the Arena. To conclude with a Favourite Afterpiece. Box-office open from 11 till 4.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.—Mr. W. STERNDAL HENNESSY'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, in aid of the GOVERNMENT'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, at the HAYMARKET-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 21. To commence at Two o'clock.—Tickets 1s 6d each. Applications for reserved seats to be made to Mr. W. S. BENNETT, 15, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square; Messrs LEADER and COCK, New Bond-street; and to the office of the Institution: at which places a plan of the Room may be seen.

HERR STRAUSS (of VIENNA) at EXETER-HALL.—HERR STRAUSS begs leave respectfully to announce, that, previous to his departure for the provinces, he will, in compliance with numerous suggestions, and assisted by his celebrated Band, give a GRAND CONCERT at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14; full particulars of which will be daily announced.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is now open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, FLEET-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dark. Admission 1s; Catalogue 6d.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART is now OPEN at the GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER, daily, from Nine until Dark.—Admission One Shilling, Catalogue Sixpence.—N.B. The committee have the pleasure to announce the addition of an important picture, "The Penance of Jane Shore," painted expressly for this Institution by R. S. Lauder, R.S.A.

CREMORNE.—The SEASON will COMMENCE on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 7, and the GARDENS will continue open every Evening (except Saturday). Galaxy of Talent—Musical, Choreographic, Dramatic, Gymnastic, Illuminative, and Pyrotechnic. Combination of attractions, and endless variety of amusements.—Mr. JAMES ELLIS, the Lessee, has the honour to announce that during the recess many extensive and important alterations and additions have been made to this highly-popular establishment, all tending to the pleasure, comfort, and convenience of its patrons: New Promenade à la Versailles, with a beautiful Model of L'Arc de Triomphe, at the Barrière de l'Etoile; Champs Elysees; Emigrants' Shanty, or Log Hut; Classical Tableau; Vocal and Instrumental Concerts; New Fairy Ballet d'Action; the Mystic Branch, or North; the Pride of Killarney; Casino d'Etole; Splendid Quadrille Band. Principal Cornet a Pistons, M. Denault; also the Cremorne Brass Band. Dancing on the Monster Circular Platform; Marble Groupings illustrative of Thomson's "Seasons" and the Death of Nelson; with Musical, Illuminative, Characteristic, and Pyrotechnic Effects; Brilliant Illuminations and Magnificent Display of Fireworks.—Admission, 1s.—Hours open at Three, and the Entertainments will terminate at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK is NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the steamboat pier and railway terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s. Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a Splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China, Model taken from life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costume—Grand Saloon of Curiosities—Mandarin Hosiery, and Artist Jam-sing, in full dress—Chinese Crew, Chinese Songs, &c. Conveyance constantly by railway, omnibus, or steamboat. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, to be had only on board, price 6d.

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PICTURE, Egyptian Hall.—BANKARD'S GREAT PAINTING having returned from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, is NOW OPEN to the public, at the usual hours, at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ORIGINAL GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (late Miss Linwood's), Leicester-square, Professor RISLEY'S and SMITH'S stupendous MOVING PANORAMA OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, and the MISSISSIPPI, painted by J. R. SMITH, Esq., the celebrated American artist; extending over four miles of canvas, and depicting nearly four thousand miles of American scenery, showing one thousand miles more of the Mississippi than any other moving panorama in the world. Hours of exhibition: Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Eight. Admission: Back seats, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Collection of MODELS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS has been greatly increased by additions deposited by the Royal Agricultural Society and other scientific parties. The use of these Models, as well as all others in the Institution, is explained from day to day. LECTURES on the VENTILATION OF MINES, &c. by means of a JET of STEAM, daily at Two o'clock, and on alternate Evenings. LECTURE, by Dr. Bachmayer, on the various modes of producing ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, daily at Half-past Three, and on alternate Evenings. The MICROSCOPE. THE NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from Original Drawings taken on the spot by J. Skinner Prout, Esq. NEW CHROMA-TROPE. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c. The Music is under the direction of Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon Sir J. Duke, Alderman, M.P. Lord Mayor.
TREASURER.—John Masterman, Esq. M.P. V.P.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—The Rev Dr Vivian.
HONORARY PHYSICIAN.—John James Furnival, Esq. M.D.
HONORARY SURGEON.—Frederick Salmon, Esq. F.R.S. M.R.S.L.
The THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1849. The Right Hon Sir J. Duke, M.P. Lord Mayor, President, in the Chair.
STEWARDS.
Thomas G. Finnis, Esq. Alderman } Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Jacob E. Goodhart, Esq.
Breadalbane, Marquis of, Kt. }
F.R.S. } Gregory, John, Esq.
Blunt, Robert, Esq. } Jervoise, Rev Sir J. C. Bart.
Brookes, Robert, Esq. } Jones, William Charles, Esq.
Fenwick, Henry, Esq. } Kelly, James Birch, Esq.
 } Leon, Joseph Isaac, Esq.
Dinner on Table at Half-past Five for Six o'clock precisely. Tickets One Guinea each, to be had of the Stewards, at the bar of the London Tavern, or of the Secretary. Subscriptions in aid of the Charity are received by the Treasurer, at the banking-house of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; or by the Secretary, Mr. William Carter, 23, Philip-lane, City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Παλαξ."—The price of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts" is 14s.
"T. S." Halifax.—No one is entitled to quarter his mother's arms, unless the lady was an heiress or co-heiress. A gentleman, married to a lady not an heiress, impales her arms during her lifetime, but the right dies with her; and her children do not in any way use her arms. Unless the mother's name be assumed by Royal license and permission obtained to take and use her arms, the two crests could not be legally borne.
"D." Dartmouth.—The address of Dr. Rogel is 18, Upper Bedford Place.
"Drusus." Hoxton.—See Innes's "Rhetorical Class-Book," published by Limbird, 143, Strand.
"Fleur-de-Lys."—The first Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, for the season, will take place on May 5.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The finest feature of John o' Gaunt's Palace at Lincoln was engraved in No. 329 of our Journal.
"H. H. H."—The post of riding-master in a cavalry regiment is generally filled by a gentleman.
"John Bull."—We are decidedly of opinion that the party in question is no Highlander at all.
"Herodotus."—The price of a Cornet's commission in the Life Guards is £1260; in the Royal Horse Guards, £1200; and in the Dragoon Guards, £840. The daily pay is eight shillings.
"Weymouthensis."—The Erastians were the followers of Erastus, a German Divine.
"E. A. H." should address her application to the Secretary of one of the Missionary Societies in London.
"G. N. S."—Dr. Guillotine was not the inventor of the instrument of death which bears his name, but merely pointed out the adoption of the machine, which had long been known. He is also erroneously stated to have been one of the first that suffered death by its stroke; for he died May 26, 1814, aged 76, after enjoying, up to his last moments, the esteem of all who knew him.
"A Subscriber."—The ivy is not sempiternal: the oldest kind has egg-shaped leaves, and is the Bacchanalian ivy.
"J. P."—Certainly.
"Q." will find a guess at the source of "Tempora mutantur" in a late volume of "Sharpe's London Magazine."

"A Constant Subscriber."—See "The True History of the Round Table at Winchester," by Mr. Edmund Smirke, in the "Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute," 1845.
"Une petite Amie," and "A Constant Subscriber," Abingdon.—Address, Her Majesty's Theatre.
"J. N. T." Notts.—We have not received the Sketch.
"Y. K. D."—See one of the published lists of Loan Societies in London.
"Phrenologist," and "A Ponderer."—We cannot inform you.
"James" will find a list of all the newspapers in the London Post-Office Directory.
"A Subscriber," Cheltenham.—Normal, applied to education, signifies elementary.
"Piscator."—Apply at the office of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.
"T. C. S."—The marine glue is made by Jeffery and Co., Poplar.
"C. A. E."—Apply to the editor of Ainsworth's Magazine.
"R. J. O."—M. Massol appeared last season in the "Huguenots," at the Royal Italian Opera.
"E. S." Army and Navy Club.—Bentley's "Standard Novels" comprise certain of Cooper's works.
"B. D. W."—According to the card you have sent of the regular line of packets between London and New York, the next to sail is the Wellington, from London, on May 6; the Margaret Evans, on May 13.
"Cave." Dublin.—We cannot aid you.
"A Constant Reader."—Dublin, has not sent the requisite Sketch.
"Epaminondas."—Emidy drove 28 horses from London to Greenwich in 1844, as engraved in No. 107 of our Journal.
"A Subscriber," John-street, should order our late edition, which contains Friday's Gazette.
"C." is thanked. We have not room.
"J. N." county of Wicklow, assures us that, many years ago, he saw a Sea-Serpent (not less than 100 feet long), at Morant Bay, in Jamaica.
"A Correspondent."—The work referred to in our last is the "Pencilwood Papers." (Bentley.)
"Q." is right. The restriction of 7 days applies only to newspapers posted abroad.
"G. M." Cornhill.—We have not room for the letter.
"P. B." Liverpool.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
"C. B. F. A."—We do not expect the system will be generally adopted.
"Eliza."—The Countess Erbach is a German lady, aged 49, the sister of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is married to Queen Victoria's half-sister. The Countess is widow of the late Count Emilius Christian.
"A Two Years' Subscriber."—We never met with a coat of arms belonging to the name in question, which we think is of northern origin.
"Raving Mad."—The Comte de Montemolin claims the Spanish throne, as heir male of the Royal dynasty, his father, Don Carlos, having abdicated in his favour. Gen. Espartero is alive, and resident in Spain.
"Edward S."—A letter addressed to J. B. Burke, Esq., the author of the "Peerage," "General Armory," &c., 8, Alfred-place West, Brompton, will obtain the desired information.
"Jacob."—We believe the Royal descent confers the privilege in question.
"Suo."—The arms of Whately are "Quarterly 1st and 4th arg. on a chief gu. three garbs; 2nd and 3rd or, on a fesse dancellée az. three estoiles of the field; on a canton of the second the sun in splendour ppr." Crest: A stag's head ppr.

* * A Fine View of Turin will be given in our Journal of next week.

FREDERICKTON CATHEDRAL.—We are concerned to learn that the building of the Cathedral at Fredericton (engraved in our Journal of last week) has not been completed, as there stated. A Correspondent, who left Fredericton at the end of March, assures us that only the nave was then built, and that the design was intended to have but one tower. We are anxious to correct this mis-statement, lest it should embarrass the operations of the Fredericton Cathedral Committee; and, by representing the edifice as complete, check the contribution of funds requisite for this very desirable consummation.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published, Price One Shilling.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1849.

MINISTERS have, after many delays and difficulties, succeeded in carrying their Rate-in-Aid Bill through the House of Commons. They will, doubtless, succeed more easily in forcing it through the House of Lords. Whether it will be productive to the extent imagined, remains to be seen. Whether the men of the Black North will carry out their threat of refusal to pay the assessment, that may be levied upon them in consequence, is also a matter of some interest and importance, of which we must look for the solution at no very remote period. In the meantime, it is certain that the English people, as usual, are called upon to find the money; and that the sums advanced, like all the millions that have been spent upon the relief of Irish destitution since the first fatal days of the potato famine, will be utterly wasted. The fifty thousand pounds already advanced upon the security of the Rate in Aid is lost money. The English people, hard-pressed as they themselves are, would not begrudge this sum, or ten times its amount, for the alleviation of the horrible misery of their Irish fellow-citizens, if it really answered that purpose. But it does not. The expenditure of such a sum among such a multitude of destitute does no good. To relieve starvation for one day, or one week, only to allow the victims to die at the end of either period, whether the long or the short, is no real charity. But the fact is that Whig statesmanship is inadequate to do more than pay a tribute to misery. It deeply depletes, but cannot effectually relieve it. To cure it is both a costly and a protracted operation; and the present Government have all but confessed their inability to undertake any task greater than its temporary relief. Their bill for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates, though a most excellent measure as far as it goes, will not even accomplish the object of temporary relief, much less will it provide what, in the plan of Sir Robert Peel, is justly considered to be the one thing most imperatively needed—the introduction of solvent and enterprising capitalists into the country. It is not enough to facilitate the sale of estates. The circumstances of Ireland are so urgent and so peculiar, that buyers of estates are not likely to prove to a hundredth part so numerous as the sellers, unless the nation take the matter in hand. Private capital will not speedily find its way to Ireland by any natural course, however great may be the facilities afforded by the Legislature to enable encumbered landlords to sell, and intending purchasers to buy. There is a moral as well as a physical blight upon the country, which will detain capital in more secure fields of investment than the acres of Connaught. But were the Imperial Parliament, in the name and in the interest of the whole community, to purchase at their actual value the waste and cultivable lands, and grant long leases, or leases in perpetuity to the peasantry, there can be little doubt that the undertaking, if not immediately remunerative to the nation, would not be a more expensive one than that in which it is at present engaged, in feeding by charity the helpless and hopeless people. To introduce capitalists and experienced agriculturists from England, Scotland, or even from the "Black North," and to settle a proprietary peasantry upon lands now lying waste, are the two great measures which, simultaneously carried into effect, would go far to prevent in future years the awful destitution which all men have deplored for so many years past. But there is no prospect of any such large project from the present Ministry. The measures they introduce are right as far as they go; but they go so small a way towards the object which all sensible men have in view, that it is quite impossible to give their authors any credit, or place any faith upon their capacity for aiding effectually in the great work of Irish regeneration. The accounts that daily reach this country from the west of Ireland, allowing largely for possible

exaggerations, are quite appalling, and are unparalleled in the history of civilization. The Dublin Correspondent of a daily contemporary epitomises the sad history in a few words. He says that "matters are getting from bad to worse. The task of reading the provincial organs, Repeal and Tory, has become painful. They are all in the one story, and set to the same dolorous tune—bankruptcy in the upper and middle classes; the sons of the gentry squabbling for situations which the butlers of their progenitors would scarcely have deemed worthy of acceptance; Protestant clergymen reduced to the most pitiable state of destitution, the landlords being no longer capable of paying the tithe rent-charge; Roman Catholic priests shorn of their "dues," and flying to the relief-lists, their flocks being either inmates of the poor-house or the grave, or wanderers to other lands, in the hope of gaining that subsistence which is denied them at home." Add to this, that the land is uncultivated; that the peasantry die by scores on the wayside, and sometimes remain unburied for days; and that some parishes do not contain a population above a fourth as numerous as that which they counted even three years ago, and that these survivors are weak, dispirited, and almost entirely destitute, and we have a striking and too true picture of the present condition of Ireland. One little episode will complete the unhappy story. In the once thriving town of Newcastle, county Limerick, says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, "during the quarter-sessions just ended, there were over 1200 prisoners to be tried, and it occupied the Court but three days to try them all. And why? Simply because they all pleaded guilty, in the hope of being detained in prison; and two who were discharged were the next day accused of riot, and committed on an attempt to break into gaol." And this is the social misery, demoralization, and despair which we are to cure by an amended Poor-Law, and by a bill for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates!

The victory of Goojerat has been followed, as was anticipated, by the surrender of Shere Singh and the Sikh leaders. There only remains the defeat and punishment of the Afghan auxiliaries, to complete the British triumph and to end the war. The overland mail of the 3rd of April brings full details of all the operations immediately consequent upon the defeat of Shere Singh. After flying in confusion from the field of Goojerat, the Sikhs directed their course towards Rhotas. General Sir Walter Gilbert pursued them at the head of 15,000 men. He reached the Jhelum on the 28th of February, and found that the river, swollen by rains and the melting of the snow on the hills, occupied five considerable channels, with islands between. He pushed across all these, with the loss of only one soldier, and a few camels. This operation employed five days. The General then advanced upon Rhotas, an old and extensive hill fortress, which he found to have been temporarily occupied by the Sikhs and abandoned. He continued his onward progress, the Sikhs still flying before him, and seized upon the Bukreelah Pass. It now appears to have become evident to Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh that all chance of escape was at an end. They, therefore, opened negotiations for a surrender, pleading for the guarantee of their lives. The reply given to them—the same as had been previously given to Moolraj at Moulton—was, that the surrender must be complete, immediate, and unconditional. On the 7th of March, one of the principal Sirdars, with 500 men and 3 guns, arrived in the camp of General Gilbert, and threw himself upon the generosity of the conquerors. On the following day, Mrs. Lawrence and family and the other British prisoners were delivered up; and in the evening the Sikh leader himself made his appearance. As certain arrangements for the delivery of the artillery that had escaped our possession at Goojerat had to be made, Shere Singh was allowed to return to his own camp, to complete them. He did not, however, make his re-appearance so soon as was expected; and as there was both a possibility, and to some extent a belief in the British camp, that, notwithstanding his promise to surrender, he would make one last desperate effort for victory, General Gilbert continued his march, fully prepared for the encounter. On the 14th, however, this intention, if ever formed by the Sikh chieftain, was finally abandoned. He and his father, Chuttur Singh, with eleven others of the principal Sirdars, arrived in the British camp at Rawul Pindee, and delivered up their swords. Forty-one pieces of artillery and 16,000 stand of arms were at the same time surrendered. A proclamation issued by the Governor-General on the 17th notified these facts, stating at the same time that the war was not concluded, and that there could be no cessation of hostilities until Dost Mohammed and the Afghan army had been either driven from the province of Peshawur, or destroyed within it. General Gilbert was previously in full march upon Attock, which he reached on the 17th, having marched a distance of 41 miles in 36 hours, through a most difficult country, and over two or three rapid streams. When the army was about six miles from Attock, it was announced that the Afghans had just evacuated the fort, and crossed the Indus to Hyderabad, and that they were at that moment engaged in destroying the bridge of boats by which they had effected their passage. General Gilbert, with a small escort, and the whole of his staff, galloped forward at this announcement, and never stopped to take breath until they arrived upon the hill at the right of the Fort of Attock, which overlooks the river. Here they discovered the Afghan army, 7000 or 8000 strong, encamped on the other side of the Indus, while a detachment of about 100 men were engaged in burning and otherwise destroying the boats. On seeing the British, whom they imagined to be at least two days' march behind, their consternation was so great, that they hastily cut the ropes that bound the boats, and fled with the whole of the Afghan force. The boats drifted down the stream, but about fifteen of them were secured; and, at the date of the last advices from Attock, a portion of the force under General Gilbert had taken possession of Hyderabad, and the whole army was engaged in crossing the river. The Afghans were in full retreat towards the Khyber Pass; and if, as was probable, the Khyberries have impeded their progress, and stopped their passes against them, the Afghans must have been all made prisoners within a few days after the last intelligence was received from General Gilbert. There only requires this latter consummation to complete the moral effect of the war upon the enemies of our power in India.

Speculation is naturally rife, after such a victory as that of Goojerat, as to the future fate of the Punjab. The *Bombay Times* states that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to annex it to our dominions, but that it is to be governed by a Council of Regency, in the name of the young Maharajah, with Sir Henry Lawrence as President. But, whatever may be the present intentions of the Governor-General, so much will depend upon the view taken by Sir Charles Napier on his arrival, that no opinion can be formed of the ultimate decision.

BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.—The committee, connected with the *Notis Testimonial* to the late Lord George Bentinck have at length decided upon the following inscription:—"To the memory of Lord George Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, second surviving son of William Henry Cavendish Scott, fourth Duke of Portland, &c., whose ardent patriotism and uncompromising honesty were only equalled by the persevering zeal and extraordinary talents which called forth the grateful homage of those who, in erecting this memorial, pay a heartfelt tribute to exertions which prematurely brought to the grave one who long have lived the pride of his native county. He died September 21st, 1848, aged 46."

DIORAMA, REGENT'S-PARK.—With all our recollection of the successes of this unique exhibition, we do not remember a more beautiful one than the present views—the Valley of Rosenlan, with the beautiful effects of a Storm in the Alps; and the celebrated Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, with the exquisite gradations of light and shade peculiar to this establishment.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

CANADA.
Lord STANLEY had understood that it had been stated that no official correspondence had taken place with regard to the bill for granting indemnity to those who had suffered during the late rebellion in Canada, but that private correspondence had taken place, and taken place privately, in order that they might not be laid before Parliament. If such a system of private correspondence were suffered to prevail, Ministerial responsibility was at an end, and the successor of the noble Earl would have no records before him as to the opinions or information received by his predecessors. He hoped to hear that the correspondence would remain in the office, and might hereafter be produced. He would ask if any official communication had taken place on the subject, and whether the responsibility of assenting or dissenting from the measure was to be cast upon the Earl of Elgin?

Earl GREY said no official correspondence on the subject had taken place, neither had the reports of the proceedings of the Canadian Legislature been transmitted to the Colonial Office. It was not the practice to transmit them until the close of the session. He had ordered all debates to be forwarded up to the latest date. He had had a correspondence with Lord Elgin, in which he claimed the right of assenting or dissenting from the bill in the first place, and then to be submitted to the Government. The Governor had stated that he thought it inexpedient that he should be called upon to state what course he intended to pursue until he should be called upon to act. That bill had not been submitted to the Earl of Elgin, nor were public acts ordinarily submitted to the Governor until the close of the session, and Lord Elgin had stated that the time had not come for his decision. He (Earl Grey) had advisedly abstained from giving Lord Elgin any advice directly or indirectly as to how he should act, for he was convinced that the best way of ruling the colonies was to give their governors a large discretion and a generous and trusting support. Should he leave office next week, the documents left would furnish his successor with every information they could. He had, as all his predecessors had done, written private letters to the governors of colonies; but he should think he was departing from his duty if the official correspondence did not contain every information that could be useful or necessary with regard to the government of the colonies.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND DRAINAGE (IRELAND) ADVANCES.

The House having gone into committee, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his proposition on this subject. He said that where grants had been already made for arterial and river drainage, and other land improvements in Ireland, and where the works had been completed, they had been done at a comparatively small cost, and had been attended with the two fold advantageous result of producing good crops, and employing the people. He proposed, therefore, that a sum of £300,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the purposes of the act for facilitating the improvement of landed property in Ireland; and that a further grant of £200,000 be made for the purposes of arterial and river drainage.

After some discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

MARRIAGES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was then resumed, in which Mr. Bunbury, Mr. A. Hope, Sir G. Grey, and Sir R. Inglis, took part. The debate was adjourned, and the House rose at half-past twelve o'clock.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—RESIGNATION OF MR. HUDSON.—A special meeting of this Company was held at York, yesterday (Friday), when Mr. Hudson's resignation being announced to the meeting, the report of Mr. Prance's Committee on the Great North of England purchase account was adopted, and a committee of seven shareholders appointed to inquire into the general affairs of the Company. After which, the meeting adjourned to the 1st of June.

SHEFFIELD ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Thursday, and, as there was no opposition, Mr. Roebuck was declared duly elected.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. HORACE TWISS.—We regret to learn the sudden death of Mr. Horace Twiss: It appears that, at a meeting of the shareholders of the Rock Life Assurance Company, held yesterday (Friday) morning, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the persons assembled were addressed in a most luminous speech by the above gentleman. After having spoken for full half an hour, he suddenly stopped, fainted, and instantly expired. Under these circumstances, the proceedings of the meeting were, of course, immediately adjourned.—*Standard*.

HEAVY PENALTY UNDER THE EXCISE LAWS.—Edward Gardner, a manufacturing chemist, of the firm of Gardner, Dickenson, and Co., 33, Fildgate-street, Whitechapel, was, on Thursday, charged before the Court of Inland Revenue, on an information containing six counts, with having knowingly in his possession spirits illegally manufactured, with intent to defraud her Majesty of the duty legally chargeable thereon. The penalties sought to be recovered were £2500. The Court gave judgment for the full amount, but after some inquiry into his circumstances, on an appeal from his solicitor for mitigation, it decided that Edward Gardner should pay one-fourth.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Toulon we learn that the steam-frigate the *Labrador* (bearing the flag of Admiral Tréhouart), the *Oronogue*, the *Panama*, and the *Infernal*, arrived in that harbour on the 28th ult., from Civita Vecchia. Immediately on their arrival preparations were made to embark 5000 infantry, two batteries of artillery, and some squadrons of cavalry. It was expected that this second expedition would be ready to sail for Italy on the 2d inst.

The dissensions which exist between the various members of the Bonaparte family, especially between M. N. Bonaparte (the late ambassador at Madrid) and the President of the Republic, would, it was hoped, be put an end to, and a reconciliation brought about by the exertions of the only surviving brother of the Emperor (Jerome), on Saturday (this day), at the Invalides, when the members of the family would meet there in commemoration of its being the anniversary of the Emperor's death. Jerome proposed inviting his son and his nephews to swear eternal friendship on the tomb of their great kinsman.

ITALIAN STATES.

Accounts, *via* Paris, have reached us, which announce that the French troops, to the number of 6000, had arrived at the gates of Rome, and that the triumvirate had opened negotiations with the Commander-in-Chief for their admission without opposition. The army had not met with the slightest resistance anywhere.

From the same source we also learn that the Neapolitan army has taken possession of Ancona, and that the Austrians have entered Tuscany, and are marching on Leghorn.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The news of the intervention of Russia in Hungary has been confirmed. The number of men placed by the Russian Government at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. The intervention is justified by Russia on the ground that it is the only means she now has of preventing a general rising in Poland. The principal Generals in the Hungarian army being Poles, the people of that country are in a state of the greatest excitement; and as the seat of war approaches the frontiers, there is great danger of a rising. Prussia is also alarmed on account of the Grand Duchy of Posen, which also threatens to join in the movement.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the supporters of the above society was held, on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Cholmondeley presiding. The military secretary, Major Sotheby, read the report, from which it appeared that the issue of bibles and testaments was greater during the last than in any preceding year: 1541 had been distributed in the army, and 500 among the troops of the East India Company; 1276 had been divided among thirty of H.M. ships, and 16,276 had, with few exceptions, been disposed of to merchant ships, at the reduced prices, and 2953 to the boat and barge-men on the river; 1261 copies had been sold to the seamen at the London Docks—which makes the total number of bibles and testaments issued during the past twelve months 23,175; and since the commencement, 500,093. The income amounted to £2439 9s. 5d., and after deducting the necessary charges a balance was left of £126.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The examination of the children of the schools of this Society, and the annual public meeting of its subscribers and friends, took place on Monday, at the institution in Gray's Inn-road. The lessons were of unusual interest to the older children, bearing on the commerce and manufactures of the country. Amongst the visitors were the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Henry Cholmondeley, &c. The Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers presided at the meeting. The society has greatly enlarged its premises, and now trains upwards of 200 females annually. Its system of moral and religious training is highly popular.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the supporters of this society held their forty-second annual general meeting, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The report stated that the society was formed in 1807, and since then had relieved 1221 poor and pious persons with pensions to the aggregate amount of £32,368 18s. 4d. The number of pensioners during the past year, including 44 in the asylum at Camberwell, had been 342, and the amount of pensions distributed £1692 2s. 6d. The past year's receipts for the support of the society had amounted to £1861 5s. 9d., being a trifle less than the previous year; and the expenditure left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £115 9s. 9d. After the unanimous adoption of the report, and the passing of the usual routine resolutions, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday a Court was held, and the question of the reduction of the price of gas was considered. The City and the Chartered Gas Companies proposed to light the public lamps within the city of London upon the following terms:—For bats-wing burners, £4 4s. per annum, three-hole burners £2 14s. ditto, upon the terms and conditions of the present contract, which requires them to keep clean and in repair the lanterns and fittings free of any charge to the City; and both companies severally acquainted the commissioners that it was their intention to reduce the price of

gas to the private consumers in the city of London from 6s. to 5s. for 1000 cubic feet; the reduction to commence from the 24th of next June. The announcement was received with applause, and the offers of the two companies were accepted.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Tuesday a ballot was taken at the East India House on the following question, viz.—"That this Court is of opinion that the treaty concluded by the Bombay Government in 1819 with Pertab Singh, Raja of Sattara, and subsequently renewed with his brother and successor, the late Appa Sahib, conferred upon and guaranteed to those princes the hereditary sovereignty in the principality of Sattara; and this Court being further of opinion that the heirs and successors to those princes, whether by adoption or in right of blood, are entitled to the inheritance under the terms and conditions of the said treaty; this Court considers it to be right and necessary to record its opinion, that no case has been made out to justify the annexation of the said principality of Sattara to the British territory." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that there were—For the question, 96; against the question, 297; majority against the question, 201.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday, the annual meeting of the fellows of this Society was held at their rooms, in Hanover-square; Sir John Boileau, Bart., Vice-President (in the absence of the Earl of Derby), in the chair. From the auditor's report, which was read, it appears that from the greater facilities afforded last year by the Council for visiting the gardens, has resulted an increase of £800 in the receipts in nine months. The committee hope that the partial success of the present system of administration will prove the commencement of a new period of prosperity, since, for the first time in twelve years, it has now produced an increase in the income over that of the preceding year. The report of the auditors having been unanimously approved, and a vote of thanks carried to those gentlemen, Mr. Mitchell (the secretary) read the report of the council, which stated that the number of fellows, fellows elect, and annual subscribers amounted to 1710. The sum collected last year was not only greater than that in 1847, but greater than that of any year since 1842, and the increase of 50,084 visitors presented a more favourable difference than in any two previous years, excepting 1835 and 1836, when it amounted to 53,300. The returns from the commencement of this year were also extremely favourable, there having been, up to Saturday last, an increase of 6663 visitors over the corresponding weeks of last year, and of £131 13s. in the receipts. A considerable saving had been effected in the expenditure of provisions, amounting to £201 7s. 10d., or ten per cent. on the amount expended during the past year, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of animals. The most serious casualties of the past year had been the loss of the male lion (which had been in the gardens thirteen years), the male giraffe, and the male aurochs. The increase of visitors during the year had been 50,048. The report was received and adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the council; and, after some other routine business, the meeting separated.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this excellent charity will be held on the 15th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, V.P., in the chair—when a large attendance is expected. The committee state, that, though the wards of the hospital are full, and the number of out-patients is between 600 and 700, there are upwards of 280 waiting, whose admission as in-patients is indispensable to their successful treatment; and the committee urgently appeal to the benevolent public for the means of extending the charity.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, in order to receive the report and on general business. Lord Braybrooke took the chair. The report stated that four works had been issued during the past year, and three are now on the list for publication. The total receipts, for subscriptions, &c., had been £986 2s. 9d., and the expenditure £865 1s. 11d., leaving a balance of £121 0s. 10d.; £10 had been invested in the purchase of £10 16s. 3d. Three per Cents, which has raised the society's stock to £911 10s. 10d.

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday by a public dinner, given at the Albion Tavern. Mr. B. Disraeli, M.P., took the chair. The hon. gentleman was supported on his right by Lord Feversham, and on his left by M. Guizot. In the course of the evening Mr. Philip Rose (the Honorary Secretary) read the eighth annual report of the institution, from which we take a few extracts, as showing the great results of what was formerly considered an experiment, but which has been proved to be a matter of fact. The document refers to the events of the last twelve months:—"They have been able during the year to open two additional wards, containing 12 beds. The total number of in-patients now admitted in the present building being thus increased to 81. Since the opening of the new building in November, 1846—676 patients have been admitted, of whom were relieved 465; died, 129; remaining in the house, 81. The admissions during the past year have been 282, of whom 52 have died. From the 1st of January last, the number admitted has been 95; of whom 11, or rather more than one-ninth, have died. With respect to the erection of a chapel, the building will be carried on under the direction of the committee, Sir Henry Foulis having kindly undertaken to supply funds as they are required. The cost of erection is limited to £1500. The funds, however, for the purchase of the ground have still to be raised, as also the sum for the purchase of the land on the west of the hospital. M. Guizot made a short speech on proposing the health of the Duke of Richmond, president of the institution. There were £1744 subscribed during the evening.

MEXICAN COMPANY.—The general meeting of this mining company was held on Wednesday, at their offices in Great Winchester-street, when the report of the directors for the past year was laid before the shareholders, together with the accounts of the company, from its commencement in 1825 up to the 31st of December last. J. O. Hanson, Esq., was in the chair. The secretary (F. R. Maude, Esq.) read the report, which stated that the war with the United States, and the disturbances thereby created, had destroyed all the expectations previously formed of the mines of Oaxaca; so great, indeed, was the anarchy, that Mr. Finocchio, the agent of the company at Oaxaca, represented in his letters that it would require 1000 men at least to protect a *conducta* from Mexico to Oaxaca. In consequence of this state of things, the agents at Oaxaca declared their inability to continue their purchases, and this compelled the agent to enter into arrangements for the sale of the ores to the miners on payment of one half for their services. The principle, however, failed in practice, and the supply of ores fell off, and the yearly produce of silver consequently decreased. Articles of supply rose in price and aggravated these losses; but the loss on the year's balance sheet is only £634 7s. 3d., an amount which includes the London expenses of £500. The year's loss on the Yaveia is reduced to £134 7s. 3d. From the balance sheet of the company it appeared that the funds of the company abroad amounted to £1600, a stock of quicksilver equal to several years' supply, 150 carals of supply, a good stock of iron and useful stores, no debt, no liability! The plant of the company abroad is valued at £15,830. The estimated value of the silver in hand is £5787 4s., together £21,637 4s. The total receipts of the company from its commencement in 1825, to December last, amounted to £1,394,639 1s. 11d., and a total disbursement of equal amount, leaving a sum of £1500 in the hands of the company in Exchequer Bills, cash at the bankers', and in hand. After some discussion the report was unanimously adopted, and it was determined that in the existing state of affairs it would be unwise to advance more capital than the mines themselves furnished for their current expenditure. At the same time, a vote of thanks was most cordially passed in acknowledgment of Mr. Finocchio's valuable services for more than 20 years as the agent of the company. It was also stated that a vein had been recently opened in the Jesu Maria, which promised very flattering results.

MANSION HOUSE.—We are requested to state, that, in consequence of her Majesty's concert at Buckingham Palace, the Lord Mayor is obliged to defer until a future opportunity the entertainment he proposed to have given on Wednesday next, the 9th inst.

GENERAL RULE.—EASTER TERM, 1849.—It is ordered that where a rule for judgment as in case of a nonsuit shall have been discharged on a peremptory undertaking to try at the next or future assizes or sittings, if the plaintiff shall make default in proceeding to trial, pursuant to his undertaking, the defendant shall be at liberty, if the plaintiff has not drawn up the rule, to draw it up at any time before moving for judgment, and thereupon to move for judgment without serving a copy of the rule on the plaintiff.

ATTEMPTED RENEWAL OF THE CHARTIST AGITATION.—On Wednesday night a meeting of the Chartist body was held at the British School-Room, Copper-street, City-road, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in support of the people's Charter. It was expected that Mr. G. Thompson would have presided, but in his absence the chair was taken by Mr. William Davis, a working man. The speeches and resolutions were of the usual character of such meetings, but somewhat more guarded in their language than those of last year. Mr. F. O'Connor was present, and made a speech, proposing a resolution, to the effect that the working classes having been heretofore used as tools by other parties, in the effecting of organic changes under a limited system of franchise, and meeting pledged itself that they would not advocate any political measure short of the people's Charter, but would stand firmly together as a distinct and separate class, contending for the natural rights of man, and their liberation from unnatural and destructive competition with each other.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered during the week ending April 28 amount to 1828, of which number 776 were males, and 752 females; the deaths to 1058, the males being 533, and the females 525; which gives 93 more than the weekly average of spring; but the return shows a small decrease on the two previous weeks, in which the numbers were respectively 1066 and 1089. The excess on the average is chiefly maintained, as was previously shown, by bronchitis and hooping-cough, which were fatal—the former to 91 persons, though only 37 died one week with another in the corresponding quarter of former years—the latter to 51 children under ten years, or fifteen more than usual. Hooping-cough, however, shows a marked decline since the beginning of March, when the number returned was 89. Scariatica caused 47 deaths, or 15 more than the average; diarrhoea and dysentery 18, or 4 in excess; cholera only 1. The mortality from typhus continues to decline, and is now remarkably low; the deaths from it were 34, the average being 42; in last February they averaged about 60, and in the week of 1848 corresponding to the present they were 67. The mortality from small-pox is under, that from measles a little above, the average. The continued excess of mortality from bronchitis may still be attributed to the lowness of temperature in recent weeks.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The temperature was less than that of the same week on an average of seven years by 3.7 deg. It was under this average during the whole period between the 8th and 28th of April. It rose, however, considerably on Wednesday, and maintained its position during the rest of the week. On Thursday and Friday the highest temperature was more than 60 deg., the daily mean 48 deg. The mean of the week was 45.9 deg. The mean height of the barometer was 29.519.

MAY LYRICS

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.



THE MAYING. AN INVITATION.

I.
FAIR May unveils her ruddy cheek,
And decks her brow with daisies,
And scatters blossoms as she goes,
Through fields and forest mazes.
The fragrant hawthorn, white with bloom,
Fills all the uplands airy:
The grass is dry, the sky is clear—
Let's go a Maying, Mary.

II.
I dearly love, in days like this,
When birds make music o'er us,
To roam with thee through wild wood paths,
And listen to their chorus;
To help thee over crags and stiles,
And take thy hand in leaping,
And out and in to see thy face
Through leaves and branches peeping.

III.
Ten years have pass'd since first I saw
Thy fresh and budding beauty,
And love has ripen'd with the years,
And link'd itself with duty.
In life's young spring I swore to thee
A truth that should not vary;
And now, in summer of my days,
I love thee better, Mary.

IV.
Time lays his finger light on thee,
Thy cheeks are red as peaches;
Thine eyes are bright as first they glow'd
To hear my youthful speeches.
Thine eldest boy is nine years old,
Thy youngest babe two summers;
And thou art blooming like a girl,
Mid all the little comers.

V.
Bring all the four into the woods—
We'll set them gathering posies
Of harebells blue and pimpernels,
Instead of garden roses.
Beneath the trees we'll have one day
Of frolicsome employment;
And birds shall sing and winds shall blow,
To help us to enjoyment.

VI.
Leave house affairs to shift awhile—
Leave work, and care, and sorrow;
We'll be the merrier to-day,
And happier to-morrow.
I would not greatly care for life,
If fate and toil contrary
Could not afford me, now and then,
A holiday for Mary.



VII.
And Fate is kind to those who strive
To make existence pleasant,
With harmless joys and simple tastes;
And kindness ever present.
We'll not complain; so come away,
And when we want a treasure,
We'll use these May-day memories
To buy forgotten pleasure.

THE IVY IN THE DUNGEON.

I.
THE ivy in a dungeon grew
Unfed by rain, uncheer'd by dew;
Its pallid leaflets only drank
Cave-moistures foul, and odours dank.

II.
But through the dungeon-grating high
There fell a sunbeam from the sky;
It slept upon the grateful floor
In silent gladness evermore.

III.
The ivy felt a tremor shoot
Through all its fibres to the root;
It felt the light, it saw the ray,
It strove to issue into day.



And in the currents of the air
Its tender branches flourish'd fair.

VI.
It reach'd the beam—it thrill'd, it curl'd—
It bless'd the warmth that cheers the world;
It rose towards the dungeon bars—
It look'd upon the sun and stars.

VII.
It felt the life of bursting spring,
It heard the happy sky-lark sing.
It caught the breath of morns and eves,
And woo'd the swallow to its leaves.

VIII.
By rains, and dews, and sunshine fed
Over the outer wall it spread;
And in the daybeam waving free,
It grew into a steadfast tree.

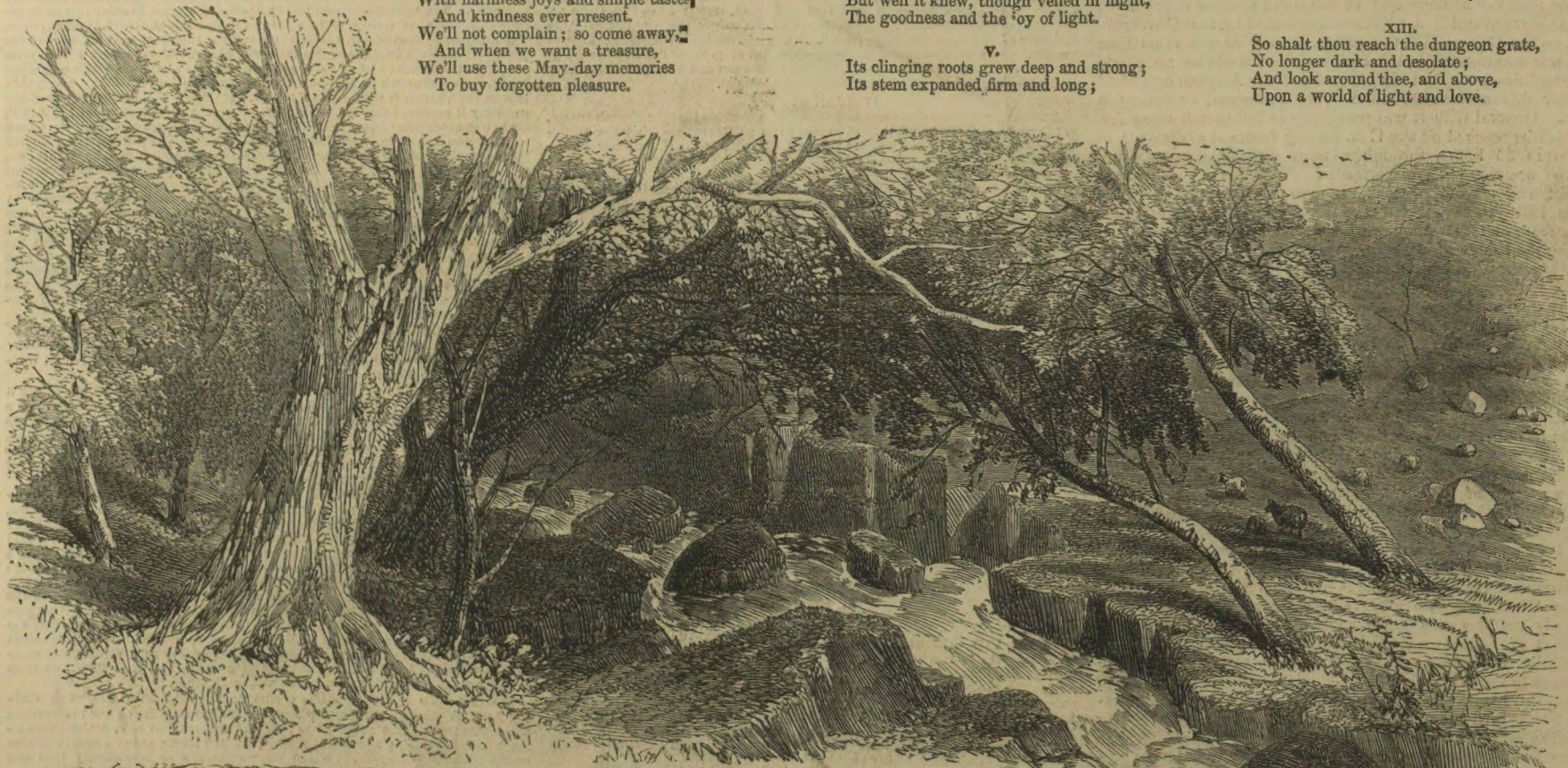
IX.
Upon that solitary place
Its verdure threw adorning grace.
The mating birds became its guests,
And sang its praises from their nests.

X.
Wouldst know the moral of the rhyme?
Behold the heavenly light, and climb!
Look up, O tenant of the cell,
Where man, the prisoner, must dwell.

XI.
To every dungeon comes a ray
Of God's interminable day.
On every heart a sunbeam falls
To cheer its lonely prison walls.

XII.
The ray is TRUTH. Oh, soul, aspire
To bask in its celestial fire;
So shalt thou quit the glooms of clay,
So shalt thou flourish into day.

XIII.
So shalt thou reach the dungeon grate,
No longer dark and desolate;
And look around thee, and above,
Upon a world of light and love.



THE NAMELESS MOUNTAIN STREAM.

I.
Up from the shore of the placid lake
Wherein thou tumblest, murmuring low,
Over the meadow, and through the brake,
And over the moor where the rushes grow,
I've traced thy course, thou gentle brook.
I've seen thy life in all thy moods,
I've seen thee lingering in the nook
Of the shady, fragrant, pine-tree woods.

I've seen thee starting and leaping down
The smooth high rocks and boulders
brown;
I've track'd thee upwards, upwards still,
From the spot where the lonely birch-
tree stands,
Low adown amid shingle and sands,
Over the brow of the ferny hill,
Over the moorland, purple dyed,
Over the rifts of granite grey,
Up to thy source on the mountain side,
Far away—oh, far away.

II.

Beautiful stream! By rock and dell
There's not an inch in all thy course
I have not track'd. I know thee well:
I know where blossoms the yellow gorse,
I know where waves the pale bluebell,
And where the orchis and violets dwell.
I know where the foxglove rears its head,
And where the heather tufts are spread;
I know where the meadow-sweets exhale,
And the white valerians load the gale.
I know the spot the bees love best,
And where the linnet has built her nest.
I know the bushes the grouse frequent,
And the nooks where the shy deer browse the bent.
I know each tree to thy fountain head—
The lady birches, slim and fair;
The feathery larch, the rowans red,
The brambles trailing their tangled hair
And each is link'd to my waking thought
By some remembrance fancy-fraught.

III.

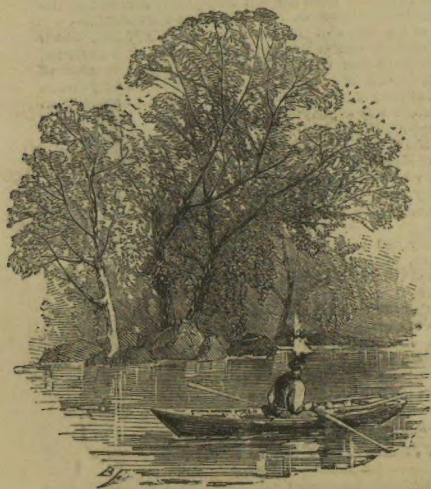
I know the pools where the trout are found
The happy trout, untouch'd by me.
I know the basins, smooth and round,
Worn by thy ceaseless industry,
Out of the hard and stubborn stone—
Fair clear basins where nymphs might float;
And where in the noon-time all alone
The brisk bold robin cleans his coat.
I know thy voice: I've heard thee sing
Many a soft and plaintive tune,
Like a lover's song in life's young spring,
Or Endymion's to the moon;



I've heard it deepen to a roar
When thou wert swollen by Autumn rains,
And rush'd from the hill-tops to the plains,
A loud and passionate orator.
I've spoken to thee—and thou to me—
At morn, or noon, or closing night;
And ever the voice of thy minstrelsy
Has been companion of delight.

IV.

Yet, lovely stream, unknown to fame,
Thou hast oozed, and flow'd, and leap'd, and run,
Ever since Time its course begun,
Without a record, without a name.
I ask'd the shepherd on the hill—
He knew thee but as a common rill;
I ask'd the farmer's blue-eyed daughter—
She knew thee but as a running water;
I ask'd the boatman, on the shore,
He was never ask'd to tell before—
Thou wert a brook, and nothing more.



V.

et, stream, so dear to me alone,
I prize and cherish thee none the less
That thou flowest unseen, unpraised, unknown,
In the unfrequented wilderness.
Though none admire and lay to heart
How good and beautiful thou art,
Thy flowrets bloom, thy waters run,
And the free birds chant thy benison.
Beauty is beauty, though unseen;
And those who live it all their days,
Find meet reward in their soul serene,
And the inner voice of prayer and praise.

VI.

Like thee, fair streamlet, undefiled,
Many a human virtue dwells,
Unknown of men, in the distant dells,
Or hides in the coverts of the wild.
Many a mind of richest worth,
Whether of high or of low estate,
Illumes the by-ways of the earth,
Unseen, but good; unknown, but great.
Many a happy and lovely soul
Lives beauty in the wilds afar,
Or, 'mid the city's human shoal,
Shines like a solitary star.



MY GARDEN GATE.

I.

Stand back, bewildering politics,
I've placed my fences round.
Pass on, with all your party tricks,
Nor tread my holy ground.
Stand back—I'm weary of your talk,
Your squabbles, and your hate:
You cannot enter in this walk—
I've closed my garden gate.

II.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf,
I have a refuge here;
I wish to commune with myself—
My mind is out of gear.
These bowers are sacred to the page
Of philosophic lore;
Within these bounds no envies rage—
I've shut my garden door.

III.

Stand back, Frivolity and Show,
It is a day of spring;
I want to see my roses blow,
And hear the blackbird sing.
I wish to prune my apple-trees,
And nail my peaches straight;
Keep to the causeway, if you please—
I've shut my garden gate.

IV.

I have no room for such as you,
My house is somewhat small:
Let love come here, and friendships true—
I'll give them welcome all.
They will not scorn my household stuff,
Or criticise my store.
Pass on—the world is wide enough—
I've shut my garden door.

V.

Stand back, ye pomps, and let me wear
The liberty I feel.
I have a coat at elbows bare—
I love its *deshabille*.
Within these precincts let me rove,
With Nature, free from state;
There is no tinsel in the grove—
I've shut my garden gate.

VI.

What boots continual glare and strife?
I cannot always climb;
I would not struggle all my life—
I need a breathing time.
Pass on—I've sanctified these grounds
To friendship, love, and lore:
Ye cannot come within the bounds—
I've shut the garden door.

A FANCY UNDER THE TREES.

I.

Ye happy, happy trees,
That in perpetual ease
Stand on the soil where ye as saplings grew:
That lift your branches fair
To the embracing air,
And feed on sunshine, rain, and morning dew:
I would that I could lead,
In all my thought and deed,
A life, ye happy trees, as beautiful as you.



That in your green and busy solitudes,
Ye may, to men unknown,
Have pleasures of your own,
And feel sweet sympathies with all dear Nature's moods.

IV.

To everything that lives
The kind Creator gives
Share of enjoyment; and, while musing here,
Amid the high grass laid
Under your grateful shade,
I deem your branches rustling low and clear
May have some means of speech,
Lovingly, each to each,
Some power to understand, to wonder, to revere.

V.

I deem that all your leaves,
In morns, or noons, or eves,
Or in the starry stillness of the night,
May look to Heaven in prayer,
Or bend to earth, and share
Some joy of sense, some natural delight,
That root, and branch, and stem,
Partake the joy with them,
And feel through all their sap God's glory infinite.

VI.

I deem the song of birds
May speak to you in words,
And give you pleasure in your silent hours.
I deem that storm and hail,
The thunder and the gale,
The softly-dripping, health-restoring showers,
The sunlight and the dews
May secretly infuse
Emotions of pure joy to all the groves and bowers.

VII.

I deem that all night long,
When hush'd is every song,
And the cold frosty stars wink in the sky—
When the winds droop to rest
On Earth's forgiving breast—
That ye still wake, and hold communion high
With the o'erarching spheres,
Disclosing to your ears
The truths in fables told of heavenly harmony.

VIII.

I deem, when winter cold
Howls o'er the brittle wold,
And all your boughs rock naked to and fro,
That unto you is given,
By ever-watchful Heaven,
Strength to endure, and solace under woe;
That *He* who rules the wind
Temper its wrath unkind,
And guards your lives, as ours, when bitter tempests
blow.

IX.
I deem ye speak aloud,
To the careering cloud,
And that your deep-toned hymns, to fervour wrought,
When dark December roars,
Voiced like the billowy shores,
Is the expression of religious thought;
And that, with distant waves,
Ye chant harmonious staves—
A psalmody sublime, with adoration fraught.

X.
O happy, happy trees!
Ye make no enemies:
All things that live and know you are your friends.
Enjoying and enjoy'd,
Your harmless lives are void
Of all the sorrow that on ours attends.
Your day is long and fair,
Your life is sweet to bear,
And Nature has decreed no suffering when it ends.

XI.
Ends—when restored to earth?—
Perchance. If constant birth
Springs but from constant changing and decay,
The life that moved your sap
May live again, mayhap,
And bear new beauties to the gaze of day.
Oh, mystery of Death!
Unspoken of our breath!
We feel, but know thee not—we can but hope and pray.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The scheme of the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday night, was on the whole, heavy—two symphonies, two overtures, a pianoforte concerto, and violin concerto, with vocal gleanings of the severe school, tax the attention too much in one sitting, especially when there is no very prominent artistic genius in the solo displays. Haydn's symphony, letter T, and the picturesque symphony in E of Beethoven, No. 8, were, on the whole, finely executed; but a late hearing of the Conservatoire band in Paris induces us to wish for further improvements in our Philharmonic forces, on the score of delicacy and sweetness. Lindpaintner's "Faust," and Weber's "Euryanthe," were superbly played—in overtures, the fire of our executants is irresistible. Mrs. Anderson performed Mendelssohn's concerto in D minor: she has a classical conception of the work, but it required greater physical powers than she imparted to do full justice to its masterly details. The playing of Mr. Blagrove in May's concerto was steady and sure; a little more warmth of style would have rendered it perfect. A Viennese singer, Mdlle. Jetty de Traffz, who played in the German version of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," sang Cherubini's charming air from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," "Ihr, die ihr treibe" (Vo! ce apote), and an elegant song by Meyerbeer, "Kennst du das süsse Lied." Her voice and method are essentially German, but she is a clever representative of that school. Miss Bassano gave Gluck's "Che farò," from "Orfeo," and with Mdlle. Jetty de Traffz, the duo from Mozart's "Clemenza," "Come ti piace." The next concert will be on the 14th of May.

One of the greatest musical treats ever experienced was at the third meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 44, No. 5, and Beethoven's No. 8, Op. 59, in E minor, with his Sonata in G major, Op. 96, for piano and violin. When it is stated that Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti were the executants in the quartets, and that Ernst and Charles Hallé performed the sonata, it will be readily guessed that the intellectual gratification was unalloyed by any single hitch or drawback. It was pleasing to see combined in the quartets the natives of the four greatest musical countries—Italy, Germany, France, and England: Ernst being a German, Piatti an Italian, Deloffre a Frenchman, and Hill an Englishman. The wondrous powers of Ernst were never heard in greater perfection—the poetry of his style, and the impassioned sentiment he infused into the adagios, raised the enthusiasm of the amateurs to the highest pitch. The exquisite touch of Hallé, and his brilliant and elegant style, in the sonata, proved that he is now at the head of the classical school. We have reason to be proud of the tenor-player, Hill—his rich unctuous tone is unrivalled; whilst Piatti's violoncello-playing in chamber music is equally appreciated for its captivating qualities. The scherzo in Mendelssohn's quartet was encored with enthusiasm. After the instrumental scheme was over, Mr. Ella, the director, agreeably surprised the company by introducing clever Hungarian singers, who sang a quartet, by Mendelssohn, with exquisite taste, feeling, and precision—having remarkable pure-toned voices, which blended beautifully in the rich harmonies.

The compositions executed at M. Alary's Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, are of a nature to pique curiosity. He is known as a professor of singing, having to boast as pupils Mario and Reeves, the greatest tenors of the age. M. Alary does not seem to confine himself to any school, for his Overture in A is German in character, whilst the "Rosmunda" Overture is French, and the "Sera Padrona" is Italian. His varied powers of orchestral and vocal writing induce us to hope to hear, sooner or later, an opera from him. Two airs sung by Reeves, "The Savoyard's Return" and "Il Lamento della Luna," were encored, and are graceful melodies. An air from an oratorio, "Redemption," sung by Mr. Whitworth, evinced dramatic power of no ordinary order, as well as the Pastoral Chorus, the solo of which was sung by Miss Lucombe. M. Alary conducted a band and chorus of upwards of one hundred performers with ability, and he was much applauded throughout the concert, in which he was assisted by M. Krauss, a clever pianist, and Master Rancheraye, the skilful violinist.

On Tuesday morning, Miss Fraser Bartlett gave a concert at the Hanover Rooms, at which martial music, played by military bands, directed by Messrs. Waddell and Tutton, was performed. Compositions by Miss Bartlett were also executed. The Hungarian Singers and other vocalists also assisted in the scheme, of which Benedict was the conductor.

Mme. Dulcken's third *matinée musicale* took place on Wednesday, at which Mollie, the composer and violinist, played.

The London Wednesday Concerts terminated their second series of entertainments at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night, for the benefit of Mr. Stammers, the managing director. There was, as usual, a complete overflow. There have been in all twenty-three concerts, and another batch is announced. It is, perhaps of little use to suggest, when such decided success has attended the speculation; but we hope for the sake of art, as well as for the fame of artists, a higher purpose will be exhibited in the future programme than has heretofore been the case. Mdlle. Jetty Treffz was encored in Balfe's ballad "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls," from the "Bohemian Girl," but we prefer Miss Rainforth's version. In two of Kücken's ballads, a modern German song writer, she was more at home, and one of the romances secured an encore. The solo instrumentalists were, Mr. S. J. Noble, pianist; T. Harper, junior, trumpet; Viotti Collins, violin; and G. Collins, violoncello. Mr. Willy was the leader, and Lavenu and Rockstro, accompanists; the singers being Misses Dolby, Lucombe, Poole, A. Taylor, Messent, A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Weiss, A. Irving, T. Williams, Binge, and Master Sloman.

On Wednesday night the fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, a very numerous and fashionable assemblage being present. The aristocratic amateurs acquitted themselves very creditably in the execution of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony—a work which, but a few years since, the most experienced professors were fearful of performing. Mozart's symphony in D, No. 4, Mendelssohn's march from "Athalia," Herold's "Zampa" overture, and a fantasia on themes from Donizetti's "Elixir d'Amour," were also included in the scheme—the principals of the wood and brass bands being professors. There was a novelty in the concert of a MS. overture in A, by Mr. G. A. Osborne, the pianist and composer. It was greatly applauded, and deservedly so, for the composition is that of a clever musician, who comprehends orchestral effects, and who has fancy suggestive of melodious subjects.

At the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, on Thursday morning, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Mdlle. Guénée, a pianiste, who enjoys considerable continental fame, gave an agreeable concert, at which she performed pieces by Ries and Prudent and some melodic studies of her own composition with great ability. The room was filled with a fashionable company, who were liberal in their approbation of the fair pianiste's exertions. Mdlle. Guénée had the vocal co-operation of Mdlle. Vera, Miss Rafter, Miss Rowland, Signori Nappi and Coras.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The seventh and last meeting of the Choral Harmonists will take place on Monday. On the same evening, the German company will commence at Drury-Lane Theatre. In the morning will be the first concert at the Royal Italian Opera. The concert of the Society of Female Musicians, and Mr. John Parry's entertainment, are also on Monday night.—On Tuesday will be the concert of Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper.—On Wednesday, the first meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society.—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; and English Opera nightly at the Princess's Theatre. French Opera and German Opera three nights per week, at the St. James's and Drury-Lane Theatres.—Mr. N. J. Spore gave a concert last Monday, at Crosby Hall.—The prize of 20 guineas, given at the Glee Club, by Sir Felix Booth, was gained by Mr. King; the prize of 10 guineas, given by W. Dixon, Esq., was won by Mr. Martin; and the prize of 5 guineas, given by J. Smith, Esq., was gained by Mr. Turle.—Signor Bottesini (a great contrabassist), Herr Bohrer (a violoncellist), and M. Mortier de Fontaine and Herr Schulhoff (pianists), have arrived in London.—The English Operatic Company at the Royal Liver Theatre, Liverpool, is meeting with good patronage. The acting and singing of Miss Anne Romer (a cousin of the Miss Romer of Drury-Lane) are warmly eulogised by the local journals, as *Lucia*, *Maria* in the "Daughter of the Regiment," and *Amina* in the "Sonnambula." Mr. Howard Glover's *débüt* as a tenor, in "Lucia," evinced promise: a new opera, entitled

"Aminta," by him, was to be produced. Mr. Delavanti and Mr. Gregg were the basses, and Mr. E. L. Hime the other tenor, and Miss Sara Flower the contralto.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Tuesday was a night for a real lover of music, who knows that as long as art is to remain an object of general culture and of constant progress, the general principle of lyrical effect must be maintained, and every peculiar practice that could absorb its "oneness" is to be strenuously avoided; whilst the full development of contour and details is no less strenuously to be sought. On this ground we commend the production of the opera brought out on Tuesday, embracing in its cast not only Parodi, Coletti, and Gardoni, but with Lablache in a secondary part, rendered by him of first importance; and, for the sake of one beautiful quartet, the singer employed to enact the smallest of all the characters, who was first tenor during the last season of the Italiens, in Paris. No lyrical work merited more to have these self-evident precepts applied to it than "La Favorita," given on Tuesday. This is the only opera which has been transferred from the French to the Italian lyrical stage without some lowering of the standard of value in the transmutation. Mdlle. Parodi, in this opera, was not put forward to *out-star* and eclipse her lyrical colleagues and the general beauty of the work; but to show that in "La Favorita" she was not *notia Norma*, that she possessed that power of identification with a part, that versatility, which characterises genius. The portraiture of *Leonora* was beautifully traced. In the first two acts, amidst her rejoicing in her new-born love, there was in her tone and manner the shadow of painful reflection at her situation, and that peculiar melancholy of those who feel themselves foredoomed by destiny. There were no attempts at theatrical clap-traps, no premature force, no violent anticipation of the catastrophe to follow destructive of illusion, such as we behold in ordinary tragedy-queens, who come on the stage with their muscles strung, and their features ready made up for horrid doings. Her two cavatinas were admirably sung, and loudly encored; but it was in the last act, in the scene of alternate despair and adoration, and in the expression of the bliss with which *Leonora* dies when once pardoned, that the genius of the lyrical actress was displayed in all its charm, although subdued and revealed only in the most delicate shades. Gardoni, as the hero, has the advantage that, whilst he retains the soft style and beautiful phrasing of the Italian school, he has been educated for this part—a part of energy—at the Académie itself, where this opera was first produced. He is, therefore, the best of *Fernandos*. Coletti sang the celebrated "Pour tant d'amour"—perhaps the most beautiful song Donizetti ever wrote—with all the mastery and the pathos of which he is so highly capable. The effect was immense. Lablache, as the *High Priest*, displayed alternately the mellow dignity of one above all passion, consoling and supporting humanity; whilst his delivery of the anathema, his singing "Ah, fave! fave! furo!" possessed an energy and a melodic volume which made the deepest impression. The concerted pieces of the principal singers were almost all immediately encored. The choruses, now under the direction of the celebrated Milanese Professor Ronconi, displayed their extraordinary efficiency in the two most beautiful and difficult pieces—the first, sung betwixt *Gasparo* and the courtiers, with strophe and antistrophe, flowing, and with great breadth of argument; the other, expressing the rejoicing of the envious nobles at the fall of their great rival *Fernando*, with broken rhythm, the music conveying the tumult, the gibes, and the outburst of envy of the courtiers. Bartolini, in the grand quartet, and in the latter's chorus, showed the importance of introducing a superior singer in a secondary part. The performers were recalled after every act, and Mdlle. Parodi reaped new figurative laurels, whilst she encountered a shower of real bouquets.

On Thursday night, Mdlle. Jenny Lind played *Maria*, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," and, as on the two previous occasions of Mdlle. Lind's appearance, her Majesty honoured the performance with her presence. The house was even more crowded than on the preceding Thursday. As the voice of Jenny Lind seems even better than ever this year, so does her *Maria* come forth with renewed freshness. Her reception was enthusiastic throughout the evening; and Mdlle. Lind was called three times after the fall of the curtain.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the most perfect performances at the above establishment is the *ensemble* presented in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." The admirable precision of the choral singers and the exquisite playing of the orchestral accompaniments are combined with a most powerful cast; all the minor parts which are of essential importance in the concerted pieces being adequately sustained, whilst the principal artists have acquired the greatest celebrity in their respective delineations. Grisi's *Lucrezia* has always ranked as one of her finest vocal and histrionic displays; and her personation on Tuesday night was overwhelmingly grand and impressive. She was in beautiful voice, and accomplished her daring divisions with delightful ease and grace. She never, perhaps, created a greater sensation in the *finale* of the second act than on Tuesday night. Her attitude, as she stood at the door through which *Gennaro* has escaped, was surpassingly fine, and the house rang again and again with acclamations; her Majesty, who honoured the theatre with her presence, accompanied by Prince Albert, applauding with great earnestness, when the great lyric tragedian was called before the curtain.

Angrì's *Orsini* presents that part quite in a new light. It is the first time that it has been acted in this country according to the composer's intentions, for Angrì, it appears, studied it under the lamented Donizetti. She does not reserve herself for the "Brindisi" alone, but develops the attributes of *Orsini's* character throughout the opera. Her singing of the air, in which *Orsini* describes his friendship for *Gennaro* with a prophetic feeling that they are to die together, was marked by the keenest sensibility, and every word in the recitatives was delivered with intellectual meaning and force. Her by-play in the denunciation of *Lucrezia* was perfect. In the second act she introduced a cavatina by Lauro Rossi, a Milanese composer. Against interpolations of this nature there are strong objections on the part of conscientious amateurs, and there was not much in Rossi's composition to compensate for its introduction; but Angrì's execution was a marvellous display of vocal dexterity, and so electrified the audience that the *cabaletta* was rapturously encored. The famed "Brindisi," a drinking song in the last scene, received a double encore. She does not terminate the second verse with a shake, but with a cleverly sustained note. It is Angrì's acting in this "Brindisi," as well as the charm of her vocalisation, which made such a deep impression; and certainly the conception was that of a consummate artist. The first verse she sings with the utmost gaiety; but on hearing the death knell, and the "De profundis," behind the scenes, a shudder seemed to go through her frame, and the forced attempt to shake off the presentiment of evil was admirably done. Altogether, the *Orsini* of Angrì is a most remarkable performance, and one that has increased her rising reputation immensely. There is an intellectuality and purpose in her acting, as well as fire and energy; and her vocal gifts are of the highest order: no contralto has ever yet executed such violin passages as those which Angrì pours forth with such amazing volubility.

Mario sang with great delicacy; but the languor of recent indisposition is still apparent, and he was unable to give the whole of the air in the third act. Tamburini's *Duke* is a splendid artistic study, and in the trio he was very effective; but time is making ravages in his once noble and incomparable organ. We missed the thundering tones of Marini in the prologue, which was encored; but as he has now made his *débüt*, he will resume his part of *Apostolo* this evening (Saturday), when "Lucrezia" will be repeated, on account of the crowded state of Tuesday's house.

On Thursday (the extra night) "Norma" was revived, with Grisi as the Druidical priestess, and Salvi as *Pollio*. Mdlle. Corbari made her first appearance this season as *Adalgisa*; and Marini also appeared, for the first time, as *Oroveso*.

The house was fully attended. Grisi was in magnificent voice, and acted as finely as ever. She was encored in the trio with enthusiasm. Marini was warmly welcomed, and obtained an encore in his opening solo. His organ is in admirable condition. We never heard Salvi to greater advantage than in *Pollio*. Mdlle. Corbari's sweet tones and interesting acting in *Adalgisa* were recognised with much applause. Next Thursday Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be revived, Mme. Persiani appearing as *Zerlina*. She gives six farewell performances prior to her retirement from the stage.

FRENCH OPERA.

Hérold's popular opera, "Le Pré aux Clercs," was produced on Wednesday night at the St. James's Theatre, her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert honouring the performance with their presence. We do not think the selection of this work was judicious for this establishment, which is wanting in the scenic and decorative resources required for an effective *mise en scène*. Nor was the execution of the music at all satisfactory; and the artists did not work together with that completeness we are accustomed to from a French company. A very erroneous notion would be drawn of the "Pré aux Clercs" thus rendered. It is one of the most charming works on the French operatic stage—full of sparkling melodies and brilliant orchestration. The *Commege* of Couderc was spirited, but not sufficiently refined; but Octave sang as nicely in *Mergy* as his nasal style will permit. Mdlle. Charton has not the traditions of the Hérold school, but she acted prettily. The clever trio, sung by Mdlle. Charton, Mdlle. Guichard, and Octave, was encored.

On Thursday evening, two new pieces were produced, both taken from the French, the one at the HAYMARKET being an adaptation of the drama of M. Alexandre Dumas, "Les Démoniesses de St. Cyr," and that at the LYCEUM of the "Mari Anonyme," of Messrs Dumanoir and Denney, the accomplished authors of "Don César de Bazan" and many other popular pieces. The Haymarket piece had much in common with that at the LYCEUM—an excellently-constructed plot, neatly-turned dialogue, with one of those ingenious Spanish intrigues running through it, which, whilst they are amazingly entertaining to the audience, defy lucid description in print. It is called "The Runaway Husbands," and has been very well adapted by Mr. Buckstone, the five acts having been compressed into three, with much dramatic tact, and several very judicious alterations made, consistent with this condensation, in the construction. It affords scope for some excellent acting by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Howe, Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Miss Reynolds; and was received throughout with very loud applause, being announced for repetition every evening until further notice, by the first-named gentleman, amidst renewed acclamations. We may add that the house was very full.

The LYCEUM piece is called "The Husband of my Wife," and is the first attempt of a young gentleman whose father holds a high position in the foreign diplomatic circles of the day. The chief parts are in the hands of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Harley, and Mr. Frank Matthews; and the agreeable vivacity and fine bearing of the former gentleman well contrasted with the as-

sumption of feeble senility by the latter. A word of praise must also be awarded to Miss Gilbert for the graceful manner in which she played the heroine. We prefer to see Mr. Selby in more characteristic parts than that of the *King of Spain*; but his acting always betokens care and judgment.

The author has shown tact that would do honour to a practised dramatist, in this translation. The language is always terse and epigrammatic, and it betrays none of that bare dictionary *construing* which is apt to characterize many of our pieces taken from the French. Placed on the stage with all that care which is the great feature of the Lyceum management, and aided by some charming costumes, with a beautiful Spanish interior, by Mr. W. Beverley, in the first act, its success was complete.

The principal performers had to re-appear at the fall of the curtain, and then a loud cry was set up for the author, who, after some delay, was led across the stage by Mr. Charles Mathews, to bow his acknowledgment of the applause, which, indeed, he was well entitled to.

Elaborate preparations are making for the production of the new burlesque spectacle, the "Devil's Violin," at the ADELPHI, on Monday.

On Monday Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Warner appeared at the SURREY in "Macbeth," and were very warmly received by a crowded pit and gallery. They played throughout with great spirit, and bid fair to achieve a very profitable engagement, both to the manager and themselves. The tragedy was played with the incidental witches' music, which has for years been highly popular with a Surrey audience.

At the MARYLEBONE, a new classical drama, on the story of "Virginia," we believe an adaptation by Mr. Oxenford, is in rehearsal, and will forthwith be produced. Mr. Davenport has been playing *Mercutio*, and *William* in "Black-Eyed Susan" (two somewhat different rôles), every evening this week, and each with good effect.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—THE DIRECTORS AND THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

A reply to the report of the committee of investigation by the board of directors has been issued to the shareholders. It is entitled "Observations of the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company upon the Report of the Committee of Investigation."

The directors—after stating that they have no wish to extenuate their conduct in respect to those matters where blame can be placed upon the board as a body, while they regret that they did not earlier oppose the influence which led to erroneous measures—state that, whenever Mr. Hudson was thwarted in his views, he threatened to leave the direction of the company, and it was considered that it would not be agreeable to the proprietors that he should do so. Therefore his wishes were concurred in and carried out by the board. That various sums which ought to have been charged to revenue have been carried to capital, now unquestionably appears; but, at the same time, it is undeniable, that to state the amounts charged to capital, as improperly so charged, at £320,572, is a great exaggeration. It is true, for instance, that sums to the extent of £84,000 and upwards, forming a portion of the £320,572, have been charged by the directors to capital instead of revenue, as the interest of unproductive capital. But whether this be right or wrong, it has been a practice pursued by all other railway companies; it is defensible upon substantial grounds, and the shareholders have themselves been parties sanctioning the charge. Many other sums also, forming an aggregate of upwards of £100,000, also forming portion of the £320,572, and chiefly connected with the rolling stock, have been treated during the last three years as chargeable to capital, which they properly were. These sums the committee of investigation seek to bring back against the past revenue, whereas the true complaint on their part should, in the opinion of the directors, have been that no depreciation fund had, during this period, been formed out of the revenue. As to this point, the directors have to remind the shareholders that, before Mr. Hudson joined the board, the principle of a depreciation fund had been established, at the credit of which stood the sum of £6345, and it was the intention that a half-yearly addition should be made to this sum; but Mr. Hudson disapproved of the principle; the matter was discussed at the general meeting of February, 1846; and the shareholders having then adopted Mr. Hudson's view of the subject, all further additions to the fund were abandoned, and the existing reserve of £6345 was, in the following half-year, made use of, on the face of the printed accounts, in assisting to pay the dividend. The matter was, however, forced upon the consideration of the board when they had to prepare a financial statement of the company, in November last, and they considered that they ought not to avoid mentioning the question of the depreciation fund, and they brought it forward contrary to the wishes of the then chairman.

The directors having thus stated their views upon some of the charges made in the report of the committee, abstain from comment on any questions touching individual conduct. These, they say, will be best dealt with at the public meeting, where such personal explanations as may be required will be given. In reference to an expenditure, however, of £7606, which is referred to in the Committee's report, the directors think it right to say that it was made to bring about important benefits for the Company, by assisting a Committee in April, 1846, called the Size-lane Committee, formed for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of amalgamation with the Eastern Counties and London and York interests, which had been proposed by Mr. Hudson at the meeting in 1845, and which had been received with such unbounded satisfaction by the shareholders; and of that Committee Mr. William Cash was a member. Had the objects of that Committee succeeded, an enormous amount of expenditure, Parliamentary and otherwise, would have been saved; and that these objects were legitimate and proper, are sufficiently established by the fact that a gentleman of such respectability acted upon the Committee.

Referring also to the capital and liabilities of the Company, the directors, with confidence, appeal to the financial statement issued on 21st November, 1848, as giving a description of these, so accurate that it cannot be refuted, although there are passages in the committee's report which appear to differ from the results of that statement.

In reference to the vital question of dividend for the last half-year, the directors having deeply considered the subject, and having regard to the interests of the shareholders and the permanent stability of the property, find themselves obliged to arrive at a conclusion directly opposed to the report of the committee; and they then proceed to give their reasons for thinking that the shareholders should declare such a dividend as has been unquestionably earned, accompanying those reasons with quotations of figures from the last half-yearly account of the Company to rebut the committee's statements. In conclusion they state:—

Upon a review, therefore, of the whole of the above items of £97,364, which the report of the committee seeks to charge against the last half-year's revenue, it would appear the directors have not been in error, and that the sum of £103,687 13s., as stated by them to be the net earnings of the last half-year, is substantially correct, being subject, of course, to such deduction for depreciation of working stock and permanent way as may be considered right; and with regard to this, there is certainly some difficulty in arriving at a positive conclusion, but the directors think that the difficulty can be best met by a liberal addition to the proposed reserved fund of £14,000.

The board regret that this view of the facts has not been taken by the committee, because, if it had, they think that a dividend of 4s. per share at least would have been recommended, which would have left a sum for depreciation ample for every purpose.

The directors consider it only just to themselves further to remark in respect to this last half-yearly account, about which they have already expressed their extreme anxiety that it should not be impugnable, that although by the extract given from the committee's report it is stated that the net earnings for the last half-year are £6323 only, yet in the first sheet of the appendix it is reported by the accountant employed by the committee, that these net earnings were, in his opinion, at least £70,801 7s. 10d., which would pay 4s. 2d. per share on the shares entitled to dividend. On the other hand, the directors, for the reasons given, allege that the balance of net revenue was in truth not less than £103,687; and, in conclusion, they leave the whole subject for the investigation, fair judgment, and decision of the shareholders.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Chester Cup has so completely engrossed public attention this week, that we have little to speak of with regard to past events. Its result has taken the knowing ones by surprise, the favourites being bowled over by an animal of whom nothing was heard in the betting until within a few days of the race. A more exciting race has rarely been witnessed on the banks of the Dee.—The racing fixtures next week are—Newmarket, on Tuesday and two following days (the Suffolk Stakes to be run on Wednesday); Tavistock, on Tuesday; Shrewsbury and Hoxlake, on Wednesday; and on Thursday, Durham and Hambleton Hunt. Cricketing and aquatics are now coming into favour, with fine and summer-like weather: it promises a good season for all out-door pastimes.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

5 to 2 agst Flying Dutchman	13 to 1 agst Vanguard	16 to 1 agst The Knout
5 to 1 — Tadmor	16 to 1 — Vatican	25 to 1 — Chatterer
5 to 1 — Nunnyskirk	17 to 1 — Osterley	50 to 1 — Langton

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The GROSVENOR STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 fr, and 30 added.	
Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	(Wintringham) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Sponge, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	(E. D. Flatman) 2

The PALATINE STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 100 added, for three-year-old fillies.

Duke of Richmond's Jelly Fish, 8st 2lb	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Pedley's Mystical, 8st 7lb	(Holmes) 2

The MOSTYN STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.

Mr. B. Green's Countess of Albemarle	(Wintringham) 1
Mr. Mostyn nd Harriot, 8st 2lb	(Whitehouse) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The ROODEE PRODUCE STAKES of 15 sovs each.	
Mr. Mostyn's b c by Colwick, 8st 5lb	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Thompson's b c by Gladiator, 8st 5lb	(Templeman) 2
The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 25 sovs each; the second to receive £50; the third to save his stake.	
Mr. Stebbing's Malton, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb	(Fenn) 1
Mr. Pedley's Cossack, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb	(F. Butler) 2
Won by half a neck. 28 ran.	

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. At the Court a deputation from the Society of Friends had an audience of the Queen, to present an address on the subject of the African slave-trade and slavery. The deputation consisted of Samuel Gurney, William Forster, George Stacey, and Peter Bedford. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The deputation was introduced by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and presented the address in the Royal closet, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, to a party of sixteen hundred, comprising the Royal Family, foreign Princes in this country, the whole of the diplomatic corps and their ladies, the Ministers and members of the Administration, the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family, and many of the nobility and gentry.

The distinguished circle all appeared in Court dress, the ladies having new dresses of great elegance and beauty, the officers of the army and navy and ordnance wearing their respective uniforms, and Ministers of State and officers of the Royal household being habited in their official costumes, and the Knights of the several Orders of Knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.

At nine o'clock the company began to arrive, and continued settling down for an hour and a half. Passing up the grand staircase, the distinguished visitors were ushered into the magnificent picture-gallery. The guard of the Yeomen Guard lined the staircase and its approaches, under the command of Mr. Edward Delaunay, the Exon in Waiting; Sir Seymour Sadler, Exon of the Yeomen Guard, was also present.

The entire suite of state saloons were opened for the fête, and were most brilliantly illuminated, while groups of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers filled all the recesses.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. Edmund Midway.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Count of Syracuse, was attended by his Excellency General Prince Casale and the Chevalier Colonna. Their Serene Highnesses the Princesses Amalie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also present.

The Queen received the Royal Family in the Yellow Drawing-room. Shortly before ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the saloon, accompanied by their Royal and illustrious guests. The Queen wore a dress of pink tulle, with two petticoats, trimmed with pink and white gauze ribbon, ornamented with pink and white roses, green leaves, and diamonds.

Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a wreath of pink and white roses, green leaves, and diamonds to correspond to the dress.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Caroline Somerset, Hon. Matilda Paget, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel Buckley.

Prince Albert was attended by Lord George Lennox and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward immediately preceded the Queen and the Prince, and conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness through the saloon into the ball-room, the general company following the august circle. The Lord Chamberlain formed a set for a quadrille, and her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. Waltzes and polkas followed.

Herr Strauss and his band attended in the ball-room.

Dancing was commenced in the Throne-room, which was fitted up as a second ball-room, and where a quadrille band of thirty performers, led by Mr. Charles Coote, was stationed.

Her Majesty visited this ball-room during the evening, and sat occasionally in the elevated seats prepared in both apartments for the accommodation of her Majesty and of her illustrious visitors.

The Green Drawing-room was appropriated for refreshments, which were served throughout the evening; and in the dining-room the supper was served in the usual regal style of splendour and magnificence.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Royal suite, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

Sir Edmund Lyons, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Swiss Confederation, had an audience of her Majesty in the Royal closet, and was presented to the Queen on his arrival from Athens by Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest and Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal attended the levee. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses, and attended by the Royal suite, passed from the Royal closet into the Throne Room.

Her Majesty's train was composed of Nottinghamshire lace over blue satin, trimmed with bows of blue satin ribbon. The petticoat was of Nottinghamshire lace over white satin, trimmed with bows of blue satin ribbon to correspond. Her Majesty's head-dress consisted of diamonds.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when several gentlemen had the honour of being presented to her Majesty and the Prince Albert in the diplomatic circle.

Her Majesty the Queen, having purchased a large space of ground in the Kensal-green Cemetery, has ordered to be constructed, for the Royal Family, an elegant mausoleum, to which will be removed the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, now deposited in the company's catacombs. The site, which was selected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, is in a conspicuous part of the cemetery, opposite the monument of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Apsley-house on Tuesday, to offer his congratulations to the noble Duke, on the auspicious return of his natal day. His Grace has completed his 80th year. A numerous party of gentlemen assembled to celebrate the occasion, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, where a very elegant entertainment was provided by Messrs. Staples, W. Field, Esq., presided, and the vice-chairs were ably filled by W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., and H. Graves, Esq. The toast of the evening, "the health of the distinguished hero," was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Regius Professor of Divinity proposes during the Term to read the "Scriptura Ecclesiastica Opuscula" of Dr. Routh.

The Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy began a course of lectures in Newton's "Principia" on Thursday, the 3rd of May.

The Savilian Professor of Astronomy began a course of lectures on Tuesday, the 1st of May.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy is continuing his lectures on the Ethics of Aristotle.

The Boden Professor of Sanscrit will commence his lectures on Monday, the 14th of May, at the Clarendon, at two o'clock.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fiftieth annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last at Exeter Hall. In the morning the chair was taken by the Earl of Chester, and in the evening by the Marquis of Cambridge. Among the very numerous distinguished persons who took part in the proceedings, were the Bishops of Winchester, Norwich, and Cassel, the Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop designate of Victoria, Hong Kong, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Bishop designate of Rupert's Land, Archdeacon Deane, &c. The room was filled to overflowing on both occasions. Twenty thousand pounds were to be applied to the support of disabled missionaries, and to the education of their children.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the anniversary of this institution was held at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Cambridge presiding. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the fact that recent events had removed many barriers to the circulation of the Scriptures on the Continent. The Rev. A. Brindley read the report, from which it appeared that the entire receipts of the year ending March 31, 1849, amounted to £29,533 6s. 1d. The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society was £22,574 11s. 3d., including £7,636 16s. 3d. special contributions in aid of the extended circulation of the Scriptures on the Continent; and £31,593 15s. 5d. free contributions from auxiliary societies showed an increase in that item of £295 11s. 1d. The receipts for bibles and testaments amounted to £43,358 11s. The issues of the society for the year amounted to 1,107,518—viz. from the depot at home, 802,133; from the depots abroad, 305,385. The total issues of the society now amounted to 21,973,357. The expenditure during the past year had been £28,831 18s. 2d., and the society was under engagements to the extent of £27,014 8s. 11d. The Bishop of Norwich moved the adoption of the report, and expressed his continual confidence in the management of the society, one of whose chief objects upon his affection was its catholicity. Mr. Plumptre, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried *non dis.* The second resolution, expressing satisfaction at the proceedings of the past year, was moved by the Rev. H. Stowell, and seconded by the Rev. R. Kennedy. Other resolutions in accordance with the object were proposed and carried without opposition.

The Bishop of Manchester has licensed the church at Worsley for the performance of marriages, under 7 & 8 Vic. c. 56. Also the church of St. Simon and St. Jude, in the city of Manchester.

PROFESSORSHIPS.—The Rev. Montagu Bayly, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Jersey. Rev. Thomas Middleton, to St. George's P.C., £220, Manchester; patron, the Lord Bishop of Chester. Rev. Bolton Waller Johnstone, to Worsley, Manchester.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Arnold."—When the match by correspondence between Leipzig and Magdebourg is more advanced, we may give the names.

"P. G. R." and "G. R."—The latter name, which has been given as to which party has the better chance in the present match, has a clear lead more than has either side, and, having to move, can force an exchange of Queens, and then win easily.

"J. H. W."—Under no circumstances whatever can the Kings come into contact on adjacent squares.

"R. R."—We have never seen any such position.

"J. A. W."—Yarmouth.—Where one player has his King only, and the other has his King and a Knight, the game is over, it being impossible for the latter to effect checkmate.

"G. S. J."—1. It is not the rule in this country to warn an adversary of his Queen being attacked. 2. In future, the signature shall be always the same; but we have never yet been able to understand whether the last letter was intended for T, I, or J. Correspondents would save us a great deal of trouble, and themselves disappointment, by always writing in a bold, legible hand. 3. The Chronicle is published on the first day of each month.

"A. Wretham Chess-player," "Oxonensis," and "S. G. S."—It shall be explained.

"Rook."—No. The game should be resigned as a drawn battle.

"Trochilus." "E. H. G." and "H. V."—Quite right.

"J. T."—Place the Rook on Q's sq in Enigma 432. You must consider the very limited space at our command.

"Both Unit," and others.—In Enigma 437, the White pieces stand thus:—K at his 7th, B at K B 3d, B at Q 4th, &c.

"N. G."—The publicity given to the St. George's Chess Club has occasioned a great influx of new members. The number being limited to 300, it is desirable, therefore, that you join at once. Apply to the Secretary, 5, Cavendish-square.

"C. D."—Brighton.—We can see no mate of 4 moves in "Moulton." The suggestion regarding Problem 271 has been submitted to the author.

"W. F." and "H. K. A."—Your last solution in 6, instead of 8, moves, is incorrect.

"A Chess Amateur."—1. The collection of games and Problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is obtainable only by the purchase of the paper.

2. You can get the magazine in question of Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh. 3. King's Problems are announced for publication on the 24th instant.

"E. D." "Rex," and others.—The "Chess-Player's Companion" has been published some days.

"G. A. Z."—See notice above to "C. D."

"J. A."—Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess-club for the rules adopted by that society.

"P. G. G."—Blank diagrams for Chess Problems may be got of Hastings, Carey-street.

Solutions by "P. G. R.," "Otho," "H. Kling," "G. P.," Professors "S.," "P.," and "R.," "M. P.," "D. D.," "F. R. S.," "F. A. S.," "W. L.," "W. P.," "T. C.," Carlisle; "Bath Unit," "Phil," "Pawn," Lincoln, "True Blue," "Post-Captain," "Rev. J. C.," "Rev. A. T. B.," "Rev. H. B.," "Secretary," "D. D.," Rugby, "Vicar," "Trochilus," "Eliza," "J. T.," are correct.

*** The solutions of Problem No. 275 are purposely withheld. The answers to several communications are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

PROBLEM NO. 276.

This elegant little stratagem we owe to the Collection of Problems by Mr. Kling, now on the eve of publication.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

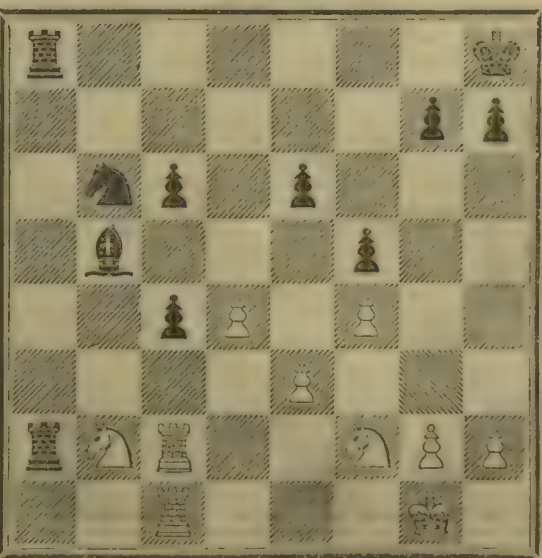
(Commencing from London's 20th move inclusive.)

For the preceding moves see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 25, 1848.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).	WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
20. Q B to Q Kt 4th	26. Q B takes B	Q takes B	
21. K R to K sq	P to Q 4th	27. K Kt to K B 2d	Rt to Q Kt 3d
22. Q Kt to his 2d	K B to Q 3d	28. Q to her B 3d	Q takes Q
23. Q B to Q 2d	Q R P takes P	29. Q R takes Q	Q R to his sq
24. Q R P takes P	K B takes Q Kt P	30. Q R to Q B 2d	Q R to R 7th
25. K Kt to Q sq	Q to her R 4th	31. K R to Q B sq	K R to Q R sq

The following diagram represents the position of the forces after London's 31st move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 440.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 4th, R at K B sq, Kt at K R 4th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 5th, and Q B 6th.

Black: K at his B 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K R 2d, K B 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 441.—By Mr. A. SIMONS.

White: K at his 6th, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K 5th and K R 6th.

Black: K at his sq.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Layard, with whose labours in bringing to light the works of Assyrian antiquity the public have recently become familiar, has been appointed a paid attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople, at a salary of £250 a year! The trustees of the British Museum have, it is understood, voted Mr. Layard the sum of £500, divided into two equal instalments, to be appropriated by him to excavations on and about the site of Nineveh in this and the ensuing year; a small sum for so great an undertaking.

Mr. Barrow, the English Vice-Consul at Villers-sur-Mer, has addressed a letter to the *Pilote du Calvados*, in which he records the heroic conduct of M. Gérard, a young man of eighteen, son of the Lieutenant of the Customs, in having, on the 20th ult., at the risk of his life, carried a cord to a shipwrecked English vessel, the *Thistle*, whereby its crew, who had sought refuge in the masts, were saved. He subsequently took the poor fellows to his house, and clothed and fed them.

Her Majesty has promoted to be a Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland.

Three powerful war-steamer are now building at Bristol, said to be for the service of the German Confederation. A British naval officer is superintending the construction of them.

The subscription for the widows and children of the sufferers in the late colliery explosion at Darley Main amounts to upwards of £2000.

The residue of the war medals for the army will be delivered in about ten days. The absence of the delivery lists is said to be the cause of the delay, as the medals are already at the Horse Guards. The Board of General Officers meet shortly to consider the new claims that have been sent in since the first delivery took place.

At a ball for the Royal Infirmary, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday week, an officer (Mr. Dickens) of the 21st appeared in a strange "fancy" dress. On the right side he appeared as a lady, with flowing ringlets and elegant muslin dress, and on the left as a gentleman; and on either view the profile was admirable. The combination of the hat and lady's cap on his head was very cleverly managed, and even to the feet the duplicity was kept up.

The Danish war continues seriously to affect the shipping trade of Hull. The large steam vessels, which used to sail for Hamburg three or four times every week, are now lying empty and unemployed side by side in the Humber dock. The foreign steamers, which used to ply to other ports on the Elbe, are also idle; whilst all the bustle attending the discharge of an equal number of steamers, and many more sailing vessels, is now hushed.

Mrs. Jermy and Eliza Chestney both continue to progress so favourably, that it is expected they will be able to leave Stanfield Hall in a few days. The subscription for Eliza Chestney now amounts to £706 6s. 6d. The Duke of Cambridge has sent £10. The subscriptions for Emily Sandford amount to £533 8s. 6d.

The prohibition on the introduction of foreign iron and steel in the districts of the port of Trieste, and others of Istria, has just been removed by the Austrian Government.

It appears from the list of causes published with the Lord's Votes, that the case of the Queen v. W. S. O'Brien has been set down for hearing on Thursday, the 10th inst., and the Judges have received notice to attend.

On and after the 1st inst., the following receiving offices, under Portsmouth, are opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—Landport, Portsmouth, Southsea.

The Great Western Railway Company, finding the discontinuation of the return tickets to have operated against their interest, have resolved to again issue such, for the day only, on and after Tuesday last, May 1.

On Saturday night, or early the following morning, the dwelling-house of Joseph Chaffy, Esq., of Martock, near Bristol, was burglariously broken into, and robbed of two fitches of bacon and several pieces of pork. The thieves unlocked and unbarred three doors. This is the third burglary that has been committed in this gentleman's house very recently; not the slightest noise was heard by either of the inmates.

M. de Lamartine has declined the representation of Paris, in a letter addressed to the electors, in which he tells them that if returned for Paris and for his native department, he would sit for his own department.

The British Museum closed on Monday afternoon for the purpose of cleansing, &c., and will be re-opened to the public on Wednesday, the 5th instant. From that period to the 1st of September next, the Museum will close at seven instead of four p.m.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, the Hon. Mrs. Knox, &c., were amongst the very numerous passengers who left London for Antwerp on Sunday last, by the steamer *Princess Victoria*, Captain Jackson.

Petitions from 5996 gas-consumers and inhabitants of the city of London, and parishes of Bow, Whitechapel, &c., have been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the Great Central Gas-Consumers' Company's Bill extending their limits.

Last week a number of persons assembled on the "Black Rocks," a ledge which runs parallel with the South Leith sands, to gather mussels. The tide came in with unusual rapidity, and the lives of four children were lost.

The Stowe manuscripts have been bought by Lord Ashburnham for the sum of £8000.

It may be usefully made known to all travellers by railway, that, in conformity with orders just issued by the Post-office authorities, post-office letter-boxes are now established at every "first class" railway station in the kingdom.

Prince Albert, on the occasion of his late visit to lay the foundation stone of the new docks at Great Grimsby, left £50 to be divided amongst the 100 navvies, who, in lieu of the locomotive, drew the Royal train along the works.

The Tallow Chandlers' Company have presented a donation of £10 10s. to the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools, through their chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Hughes.

Moine, the sculptor, who had attained considerable distinction in his profession, has committed suicide. Pressed by numerous creditors for debts incurred by the suspension of occupation, and having passed some days without food, or the means of obtaining any, in a fit of delirium he put an end to his existence.

Two convicts belonging to the *Hebe* hulk, lying off Warren-lane, Woolwich, made their escape on Monday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, from that vessel. They were in their shirts and night dresses. It is believed that they made their escape in a waterman's boat.

Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, has invited the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation, and some of his principal supporters at Boston, to partake of the hospitalities of the Mansion-house on Friday, June 1st. A special train is engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Forbes, of Callendar, M.P. for Stirlingshire, met with a severe accident, in consequence of being thrown from his horse on the 13th instant. He had been hunting with the Stirlingshire hounds near Avon Bridge, when the animal came down, and Mr. Forbes being thrown, received a fracture in one of his legs. The latest account is, "Mr. Forbes is doing well."

Mr. W. H. Thompson, Master of the flag-ship *Victory*, at Portsmouth, has been appointed by the Admiralty to superintend the swinging of Her Majesty's ships at that port for the adjustment of their compasses, a duty hitherto performed by a commander appointed on purpose, and borne on the establishment of the Naval College.

Advices from Riga, of the 21st April, state that the ice in the Duna has begun to move: the first ship has sailed for Boulogne with flax, and some arrivals have taken place at the Bolders.

The incumbency of St. James's Church, St. Marylebone, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas White, M.A. The annual value of the benefice is £350. It is in the gift of the Crown.

On Saturday the parochial authorities of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, offered rewards for the apprehension of no fewer than 47 weavers who have absconded, leaving their wives and 141 children to be maintained by that parish.

The loss of lambs throughout New Romney Marsh, during the snow storm of Thursday last night, is roughly calculated at about 5000. From the melting of the snow, the fields in many instances presented a sheet of water, which for some days retarded all agricultural pursuits.

On Sunday morning last an eloquent sermon was preached in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, by the Bishop of Oxford, in behalf of the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park; after which a liberal contribution, amounting to upwards of £110, was made to the funds of that excellent charity.

The depreciation sustained within the last few years by West India property was recently evinced to a remarkable extent by a sale at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court (on Friday week), of two sugar plantations in Barbadoes, containing an aggregate of 620 acres, the property of Mr. Jonathan Higginson, of the late firm of Barton, Irlam, and Higginson. There were but two bidders, and the estates were bought by Thomas Lee, Esq., of Liverpool, for £15,250. Only three years ago Mr. Higginson purchased the estates for more than twice that sum, paying £32,000.

Tuesday being the first day in May, the lease of the Bristol and Exeter line by the Great Western Railway Company expired, and it will now be worked as an independent line. New plant is being provided for the purpose.

The requisite notices, announcing the completion of the Manchester and Atricham line, have been forwarded to the Government Inspector, in order that he may go over it and certify its fitness for public traffic, preparatory to its opening on Whit Monday.

M. de Salvandy, Minister of Public Instruction in France under Louis Philippe, has arrived in Paris.

The 22d instant has been fixed for the election of a new Primate for the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, to succeed the late Most Rev. Dr. Crolly. The election is to take place at Armagh, in presence of the eight suffragan bishops of that ecclesiastical province.

Letters for her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, employed upon the Arctic expeditions, will be in time to be forwarded by the *North Star*, if sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty on or before this day (Saturday).

The *Record* states that the Bishop of Oxford, on representations made to him of the ignominious effect of his connexion with the Sterling Club, in consequence of the sceptical opinions entertained by its founder, the late Rev. John Sterling, has withdrawn his name from the Society.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

ANY man who fell asleep after the exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society, in 1839, and, after his sleep was over, the first thing he saw was the exhibition of the Society for the present year, might be excused for fancying that he had not been asleep at all—that ten years had not elapsed, and that the two exhibitions were actually one and the same. Though the picture we have drawn is perhaps somewhat aggravated, yet it must be confessed that the several exhibitions of the Old Water-Colour Society have, of late years, been too much alike—that the practised eye can tell beforehand how the walls will be hung, and with what they will be hung. Every tenth picture will be a Copley Fielding—every eighth a W. Hunt—every seventh a Samuel Prout—every sixth a David Cox—every fifth a De Wint—every fourth a Frederick Taylor—and so on to the end of the catalogue. Nor must we complain very much of this: we shall be sorry indeed to see the time when Copley Fielding, and Hunt, and Prout, and the rest of the great names constituting the Society, shall have ceased to exhibit; and though young men may, and will, we trust, rise up, who are their equals in many respects, yet the pleasure which we derive from the works of old favourites is not easily made good (to the older generation at least) by the works of the younger men. We know, indeed, an excellent judge of art, who is so much with the old school, and so entirely in the past, that he seldom sees a water-colour drawing without a sigh for Girtin's loss, and a comparison very much to the advantage of his favourite painter.

It is without the least wish to depreciate the present Exhibition that we have made these remarks. If we could but forget the former efforts of the self-same artists, we should see as much originality as we certainly see of merit in the majority of the pictures forming the Exhibition of the present year. Copley Fielding was never greater or better; and when we consider the fertility of his pencil—he has forty-three works in all—he must carry the palm away from all his competitors. No. 14, "A Moor Scene in Argyllshire," is a marvellous specimen of his skill in local truth, and his dexterity in exemplifying all the resources of his art. An oil picture could hardly be more perfect. Would that both were equally enduring. Nor are his Sussex Downs at all inferior to his Highland scenery. This great master in his art is equally at home in whatever county, or fertile or barren region, he may select for the subject of his pencil. But we are not to write an eulogium on Mr. Fielding or to re-echo the praises which we have in common with our contemporaries bestowed most willingly upon him from year to year. Nor is Mr. Prout on the present occasion at all different from his former efforts, or in any way less successful. He has all his former command over architecture, old houses, still older market places, and the picturesque dresses of our continental neighbours, and is still so deservedly a favourite with the public and with the real judges, that all his better class pictures are marked, we were glad to observe, as "sold." This is as it should be. Mr. de Wint delights as before in long narrow views of Lincolnshire scenery, with the river Witham, and the noble cathedral of the county rising grandly up in the middle distance. Better he could not be; nor has Exeter, we may remark, afforded him an equally good subject for his pencil. He has evidently felt this himself—he is quite at home in Lincolnshire; but in Devon he seems to want that certainty to please on which he would seem so properly to rely when painting the great fen county of his choice. The fruit and flowers of Mr. W. Hunt are so exquisitely truthful in tint, quality, and colour, that they are like, as far as words can describe them, a sort of combination of Covent-Garden and Van Huysum. It is impossible to imagine so many simple bits of nature more poetically treated or more artis-

tically rendered. There is a poetry about his commonest effort when primroses and birds'-eggs are his subjects. He has an eye sensibly alive to the most beautiful touches in nature, and selects at all times (in this way exhibiting his inventive powers), with all the subtle discrimination of a naturalist and a poet. His female faces are not so happy. He treats a woman's cheek like a downy plum, and dips his brushes in elder-berry juice, when he wishes to perpetuate the York and Lancastrian roses of English beauty.

If Mr. Cattermole has not advanced, he has certainly not gone back. In his own unequalled way, indeed, he has in very few instances been better. His figures are grouped, as heretofore, in the same broad and artistic manner. Baronial halls and chapels are peopled, as of old, with men in armour and monks at their devotions. He carries the mind back to former times; and, while we admire the skillful antiquary, we applaud at the same time the equally skillful artist.

The centre of the west wall contains a very noble effort by Mr. Joseph Nash (No. 32), "Interior, at Levens, Westmoreland, the seat of the Honourable Mrs. Colonel Howard." Here we see the effect of Mr. Haghe's example. The chandelier—every touch, indeed, breathes of Mr. Haghe, while the whole arrangement exhibits all Mr. Nash's own excellencies to very great advantage. This is a very fine interior, and a most desirable specimen of a favourite master.

Mr. Topham has been reserving his strength on this occasion, and contributes only two pictures. Both are good. The largest is called "The Fisherman's Home"—

The dawn of the morning saw Dermot returning; and paints with great natural truth and beauty an Irish coast scene in the style in which the late Mr. Collins painted the habits of English fishermen on Cromer Sands and Meadfoot Bay. This is a cabin interior, with six figures, and realises one of those domestic pictures which come home to the prepared sympathies of every one; while, in point of colour and execution, it gratifies the artist, and is very masterly.

His other picture is an upright oval, called "Making Nets," or, as Mr. Frank Stone would call it, "The Duet." A brood-of-a-boy, of 17 or 18, is looking love—unutterable love, even to an Irish tongue—at a pretty Irish girl of the same age—perhaps a year younger (Mr. Topham must settle this)—who is making a net at her cabin-door. The girl is not insensible to Paddy's tender appeal of attitude and eye, and returns an encouraging look, most sweetly caught by Mr. Topham. This little incident in everyday life is told (as our readers will in some measure see by our Engraving) with all that truth of nature which art requires when she would appeal successfully to the emotions of the spectator.

Mr. Joseph J. Jenkins has returned to his fanciful subject—Scenes in Life in Brittany. No. 15 is "The Rival's Wedding—Brittany;" a pretty girl contemplating at a distance the marriage procession (in small) of her successful rival. No. 125 is "Going against the Stream—Brittany." Not unlike one of his popular pictures in a recent exhibition at the New Society; we, however, prefer, in many respects, his "Devotion" (No. 208), containing, as it does, higher qualities of art in sentiment certainly—perhaps in execution as well—than we have been enabled to trace in his more striking efforts, and with which, we believe, the public are more generally pleased.

Mr. David Cox's best picture is his view of "Barden Tower, Yorkshire"—a little in Constable's manner; and yet with all his own peculiar characteristics, which many admire more warmly than we confess we have ever been able to do. Mr. Frederick Taylor is less ambitious in point of size, and his defects are therefore fewer. Some of his hunting scenes "in the olden time" (hardly

of the time of Charles II. we think, Mr. Taylor) are full of elegance and spirit.

Mr. Dodgson, too, has advanced, and in "A Sunshiny Holiday," engraved for our present paper, has imagined a scene in a manner something between Watteau and Stothard, giving us a classic temple, a Boccaccio-like fountain, groves like Versailles, with people making merry, and all united together so as to compose one pleasing and harmonious whole.



"MAKING NETS."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.



"A SUNSHINY HOLIDAY."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.



THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, AT REDSTONE HILL.—THE CEREMONY ON MONDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW BALLET OF "ELECTRA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

WHEN ballets and masques were assisted by the verse of Ben Jonson, or devised by Molière; when the Grand Duke of Florence or the Grand Monarque of France danced the part of the balletory heroes—even then, they were the performances tasking most unreasonably the power of self-illusion in the spectator. Every successive year has de-

manded more assistance from the sister arts, and combinations new and varied of every description, as the insuperable conditions without which choregraphy must decline and disappear from the circle of intellectual amusements. The application of philosophical resources to choregraphic scenery is this year the new condition of its existence and triumph. The last scene of the ballet of "Electra"—a ballet purposely composed to display this new power—will be found represented in the present page. The figures, representing embodied stars,

each diffusing light in a concentrated form, but from ordinary source, are seen to rise in the azure firmament as they are represented in the allegorical creations of the great masters of Italian pictorial art, and particularly in the designs of Giovanni da Udine, of Giulio Romano, and of the immortal Raphaël Sanzio, copies of whose enrichments, by the by, decorate the ceiling of her Majesty's Theatre. Then from the cloud below light is seen to project upward in starlight rays, and a centre figure rises into the scenic heavens dart-



SCENE THE LAST FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ELECTRA, OR THE LOST PLEIAD," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ing out that intense light so long the secret of nature, and which is the only luminous power to eclipse the theatrical light of gas—the previous conquest of the philosophical researches of our age. The effect produced upon the audience when this scene is first beheld is one of mixed astonishment and delight. The first thought of it was the important point. The success was infallible, provided it was employed appropriately and pictorially. No sooner was it known in France that such a device was proper, than it was adopted at once at the first National Theatre; and as no ballet or other fitting spectacle was at the moment contemplated, it was introduced in the new opera, to relieve the tedium of the ponderous score which occupies the whole night in its performance.

THE PHILANTHROPIC FARM SCHOOL.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Farm School, at Redstone Hill, near Reigate, whither the Philanthropic Society have, in part, transferred their Establishment for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders by Religious and Industrial Training. The interest attached to this new sphere of the Society's operations, and the distinguished patronage they have received, was evident by the very large attendance of the most influential persons connected with the above charity, and others alike interested in schemes of active benevolence. The presence of royalty, and the position of Redstone Hill, likewise contributed to the number of spectators, who came from the metropolis, as well as from the neighbouring country, to witness what proved an impressive ceremony.

Among those present were the Duke of Richmond, President of the Philanthropic Society; the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Earl Somers, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount and Viscountess Brackley, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Easton, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Chichester, Sir Benjamin and Lady Brodie, Lady Sarah Lindsay and Colonel Lindsay, Sir W. and Lady Jolliffe, the High Sheriff of Surrey, Lady Mary and Lady Jane Fielding, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Archdeacon of Surrey, Alderman Sir George Carroll, Sir Thomas and Lady Downman; Mr. H. Drummond, M.P.; Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P.; and Colonel Colquhoun. A great number of the clergy of the county were also present in their robes.

The interest excited by the ceremony of Monday will be better appreciated by our stating the views of the Philanthropic Society, in their removal to the new locality at Redstone. The Society has now been established 60 years, for about 50 of which they have been located in St. George's Fields, Southwark. Their plan has been, from the first, one of simple philanthropy—to offer an asylum to criminal children who showed a willingness to return to honest pursuits, and to protect the offspring of convicted felons. This has been accomplished by a course of industrial education; and with what success, is best answered by the fact, that of 1500 children trained in the Philanthropic Schools since their establishment, upwards of two-thirds have been reclaimed from their evil ways or unfortunate condition, by the discipline of this valuable institution. The employments taught in these Industrial Schools include tailoring, shoemaking, and mat, brush, and basket-making; they have, however, commercially speaking, long been upon the decline, and have thus clogged the effective operation of the Society. This has naturally suggested a new sphere, more especially as emigration (originally a feature in the Society's plan) has of late assumed a greater degree of importance. Accordingly, a routine of education to fit the boys for agricultural pursuits has recommended itself; and, with this view, the property at Redstone has been taken. Meanwhile, the trades likely to be most available by emigrants will not be neglected, but will continue to form part of the plan.

Redstone Hill is situated on the South-Eastern Railway, about a mile from the point at which it diverges from the Brighton line. The situation is pre-eminently beautiful, it being on the elevated ridge of Shanklin Sand, which overhangs the Weald, and offers a rich succession of picturesque undulations, which few parts of England present; variegated by such noble heights as Box Hill and Leith Hill—presenting, in the words of Dr. Mantell, the geologist, "a magnificent landscape, displaying the physical structure of the Weald, and its varied and beautiful scenery." Every one must be struck with the benefits likely to accrue to the health of the Philanthropic boys by removal to such a spot as Redstone; and how superior must it be to St. George's-fields, now no longer deserving that suburban designation. "No slight importance, also (it is well observed by a contemporary), is attached in the new experiment to the influence of country labour upon minds prematurely developed in vice by a town life, and by the effect of pure air and healthy exercise upon bodies weakened by an infancy of want, misery, and exposure."

The Farm has been leased to the Society for 150 years, by Mr. Tilley, the celebrated engine-builder; it comprises 133 acres of land, somewhat poor, but with a pleasant aspect to the south. The farm-buildings already on the premises accommodate 50 boys, and houses are to be erected for 120 more; besides a chapel and schoolroom. It is contemplated to increase the number of boys to 500. The cultivation of the land is to be principally by the spade; the elementary rules of farming, gardening, and stock-feeding are also to be taught; and for these purposes, the soil will be mainly appropriated to the raising of green crops and barley for cattle, and vegetables for the boys themselves. They are to be employed in three classes: first, neglected and destitute lads who have been discharged from prison; second, children of convicts, and bad boys sent by their parents for reformation; and, third, convicts under fourteen years of age, who have obtained a conditional pardon. Wherever practicable, parents are made to pay something towards the support of their children sent here. The school diet is of the plainest kind, and improved only as a reward of merit. The lodging has no superfluous comfort; and the clothing is the common smock frock, and a belt round the waist. And, as the best check on any abuse of the charity, all the boys are to be sent out to our colonies, those only excepted for whom their friends make provision.

It is much to be wished that some portion of the expenses were defrayed by the respective parishes to which the boys belong. To quote a letter addressed to the *Times* of Wednesday, by the excellent Secretary of the Philanthropic Society, the Rev. Sydney Turner, "Neither the county nor the parochial rates can at present be applied to the prevention of crime, though so freely taxed for its detection and repression. Were it otherwise, and were counties or unions enabled to establish good schools of strict reformatory and industrial discipline for the young and friendless offenders who are now cast helpless and uncared for on the world, when dismissed from gaol at the expiration of their sentence, a great economical as well as a vast moral saving would be effected, and more done towards the diminution of the number of juvenile delinquents than can ever be hoped for from the mere deterring force of punishment."

These preliminaries may appear lengthy, but they are requisite to enable the reader to understand the importance associated with Monday's proceedings.

A large party of visitors arrived at the farm by a special train from the metropolis, at two o'clock, by which hour many hundreds had assembled in the grounds, and in the adjoining fields were crowds of spectators. The arrangements for the ceremony were admirably planned. The company were set down at a temporary station, liberally erected by the South Eastern Railway Company; it led to a circular reception-tent. From thence a platform was laid to the opposite side, where a spacious marquee was raised over the preparations for laying the foundation-stone of the chapel; here 300 or 400 persons were accommodated with seats, to view the ceremony. To the left of the circular reception-tent, upon the highest point, has been completed a house of old English design, for the resident chaplain; close to which was set up a large marquee, in which luncheon was prepared for the company. The several tents, &c., were light with various flags, and the grounds altogether had a very gay appearance.

At three o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from the town by special train, accompanied by the Duke of Richmond, president; the vice-president, and chief patrons of the Society. In the reception tent, an address from the borough of Reigate was presented to Prince Albert, thanking his Royal Highness for his kindness in coming down to aid the charitable and useful object of the day; the address was read by the High Bailiff, Mr. Martin, who was introduced to the Prince by Lord Somers and the Hon. T. Somers Cocks, the Member for Reigate.

His Royal Highness was then conducted in procession to the spot where the stone was to be laid. First in order came the band of the Royal Artillery; next, the committee, with wands and wearing rosettes. The boys in the school followed, in their homely smock frocks. They were accompanied by a number of respectfully-dressed young men, who had left the school, and had turned out well in life. The clergy followed in their robes; and after them came the medical officers of the Society, and the architect with his plans; the Society's morning preacher followed, and after him the treasurer and vice-presidents, bearing the trowel, the coins, the brass plate, and the wine and corn. To these succeeded the President, the High Sheriff of Surrey, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Prince with his suite. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and visitors closed the procession, which, as it moved along, was saluted by the cheers of the spectators, who were collected in a dense mass on the brow of the hill. We have engraved this stage of the proceedings, in order to include the representation of the Society's Farm.

On the Prince reaching the tent, his Royal Highness was received with demonstrations of loyalty and attachment by the company. The ceremony commenced with an ode in honour of his Royal Highness, sung by the boys, assisted by a choir, under the direction of the Society's organist. The foundation-stone, which was suspended in the usual way, was then raised, and the coins of the present reign, with a list of the President and Patrons' names, and a brass inscription plate, deposited in the cavity prepared for them; the Prince then spread the mortar, and the stone having been gently lowered into its place, his Royal Highness tapped it twice with the mallet at each angle, and declared it fixed. The Bishop of Winchester then offered up an eloquent and impressive prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the Society and its efforts. A hymn was next sung by the boys; and his Royal Highness then poured out from silver cups upon the stone corn and wine, as emblems of prosperity. Another hymn was sung by the children and choir. The party of youths who had left the institution then came forward, and one of their number read to the Prince the following address:

"May I please your Royal Highness,—In the name of the youths who have been inmates of the Philanthropic in former years, we humbly ask permission to address our earnest and most respectful thanks for your Royal Highness' gracious condescension in laying the first stone of the Society's Farm School. We have ourselves, may I please your Royal Highness, experienced the benefits of the religious and industrial training which the Philanthropic gives its objects. We ourselves have suffered in early life from the want, and ignorance, and error

from which it seeks to rescue them; and fervently do we trust that the work which your Royal Highness has this day sanctioned may be blessed and prospered for years to come; and that, by means of the Farm School this day founded, many thousands of our young, and destitute, and erring fellow-countrymen may be saved from ruin, and be trained up in piety to God, loyalty to our Queen, and usefulness to our country. That your Royal Highness may receive the fulness of divine blessing, and may long live to be the friend of the fatherless and helpless, is the most humble prayer of, may I please your Royal Highness, your Royal Highness' most humble and loyal servants."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following gracious address:—"The address which you have just presented has been particularly satisfactory to me, as the fact of your assembling here to-day and expressing your conviction of the benefits which you have derived from your training under the care of this institution, carries with it the best proof of its practical effects. There can be nothing more gratifying than to witness the success of that noble and philanthropic effort which attempts to reclaim, from the earliest steps towards ruin, those unhappy children whom poverty and misfortune, more than their own inclination, have led into crime; and I earnestly trust that, by the progress of civilization and of a true Christian feeling, society will daily overcome any prejudice which may have stood in the way of receiving them back, with cheerfulness and trust, after the training they have received in this and similar institutions, and of extending to them a readily aiding hand in their struggles to regain a position of equality with their brethren."

The choir and boys then sang "God save the Queen," in which all the company heartily joined, and the ceremony was finished.

His Royal Highness then returned across the field, amidst the loud cheers of the spectators. The Prince next proceeded to examine minutely and enquire into the building plans, and the systems of education and discipline pursued by the Society, with which his Royal Highness expressed himself highly satisfied; adding that he should come down again to look at the School when in complete operation.

His Royal Highness soon after returned to town by railway.

THE LUNCHEON.

Immediately after the departure of Prince Albert, the visitors ascended to the grounds adjoining the Chaplain's house, and there partook of an admirably-appointed collation, provided for the occasion by Mr. Relf, of the White Hart Hotel, Reigate. The large marquee was completely filled with guests; and the presence of many elegantly-dressed ladies gave a splendid appearance to the scene.

The Duke of Richmond presided; and his Grace having proposed "The Queen," a toast which was very enthusiastically received, rose again, and gave "The health of his Royal Highness, and many thanks for his having honoured us with his company to-day" (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond next proposed "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal family," which having been duly responded to by the company, his Grace gave "The Bishop of Winchester and the clergy who have honoured us with their presence."

The Bishop of Winchester returned thanks, and said,—The sentiments which you express the clergy rejoice to be able to respond to, and I, for one, deeply interested as I have always been in this institution, rejoice heartily that in the removal of its local establishment it has not been found necessary to transfer it to another part of the country. I have been connected for many years officially with the institution; I have marked the discretion with which it has been managed; and I hail in its increased prosperity and its removal to this locality, an answer to the often repeated reproach that our old institutions are not adapted to the wants of the times. (Cheers.) The right rev. Prelate proceeded to pass a high eulogium on the resident chaplain of the Society, the Rev. Sydney Turner, and concluded by promising to visit the Farm-school and watch over its progress.

The next toast proposed was "The Navy and Army;" to which Captain Williams responded on behalf of the latter, and Captain Gladstone on behalf of the former service.

The Duke of Richmond then proposed "Prosperity to the Philanthropic Society." His Grace dilated on the noble objects which the Society had in view, and adverted to the success which had attended similar institutions abroad, and particularly at Mettray, in France, and concluded by coupling, in highly complimentary terms, the name of the Earl of Harrowby with the toast.

The Earl of Harrowby returned thanks.

The next toast was "The Lord Mayor and the City of London;" which the Lord Mayor acknowledged, proposing, in return, "The health of the Duke of Richmond," which was drunk with enthusiastic cheers.

The proceedings then terminated.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. R. Limpus, Organist to the Society, and some gentlemen of St. Paul's Cathedral.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, in Exeter Hall, Strand. The hall was densely crowded. Sir Edward N. Buxton took the chair at eleven o'clock. The report stated that the general state of the society's missions was decidedly prosperous, and that the annual returns were such as to stimulate them to persevere in their exertions. The operations of the society derived great importance from the remarkable character of the present times. The Württemberg mission was of such a nature as to be regarded with peculiar interest, as counteracting strenuously the infidel principles sought to be inculcated there. In France the society had found a more effectual means of furthering their labours. The small increase of members in India and Ceylon was not deemed altogether unworthy of notice. In Austria the society was progressing. In New Zealand and Feejee the missions had been most successful. They had been proceeding most favourably in South-Eastern Africa, until their operations were disturbed by the Kafir war; but since that time they had the satisfaction of seeing that the zeal of the inhabitants had been re-awakened. The committee regretted that an augmentation of the funds did not take place, whereby their course of action would be eventually restricted, as they would be obliged to contract their operations within the limits of their funds. Some very large donations in aid of the funds of the society were presented to the meeting after the reading of the report, which met with great applause from the assembly.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been more firmness in the Consol Market this week than has existed for some weeks past, accompanied by a rise in prices of nearly one-half per cent. This improvement is to be mainly attributed to the satisfactory nature of the Indian news, as well as to the conclusion of peace between Austria and Sardinia. Consols, on the arrival of the Indian mail on Wednesday, advanced from Monday's price of 91½ to 92½, and on Thursday further improved to 91½. The news from Prussia was also regarded as favourable; and the continued abundance of capital, without any prospect of its being in demand, all tended to favour the party for a rise. India Bonds have again improved. Exchequer Bills continue at about last week's quotation. There was considerable firmness in the market at the close of the week, the following being the current quotations:—Bank Stock, 194; Reduced Annuities, 91; Consols, 92½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 91½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 82½; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 5-16ths; India Bonds, under £1000, 70; South Sea Stock, 101; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June 4, 74; Ditto, Small, June, 47 p.

Monday in the Foreign Market was principally occupied in adjusting the half-monthly account; and Tuesday (1st of May) being a close holiday at the Bank and in all the stock markets, Wednesday may be said to have commenced real business for this account; operations were then, however, only on a limited scale, Mexican proving the most attractive stock for speculation. The price, with coupons, advanced to 32½ for money, and 32½ for account. These prices have since been pretty fairly maintained. In the other securities no change of consequence has occurred, the following being the latest quotations:—Brazilian, Small, 79; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 18½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 184½, with Coupons, 22; Ditto, Account, 32½; Ditto, ex Coupons, 30½; Ditto, Account, 30½; Portuguese Five per Cent., 77; Russian Bonds, 104½; Spanish Five per Cent., Account, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 33½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 50½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 72½.

At the commencement of the week the Share Market was extremely depressed, but it has since partially rallied, the Eastern Counties direction, despite of the accuracy of the report issued by the committee of investigation, stating that after reserving £14,000 to the credit of a depreciation account, a just dividend of 4s per share may be declared; the adjourned general meeting next Thursday will, however, decide upon this subject. In the meantime the closing of several large bearing operations have allowed the price of the shares to approach nearer to their public estimated value, 8½ to 9 being the last quotation. The closing prices of lines last dealt in are—Aberdeen, 18; Ditto, Preference, 24; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 25; Ditto, without guarantee, 23½; Caledonian, 27½; Ditto, Quarters, 6½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 8 p; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, par; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Six per Cent., 60; East Lancashire, New, 12½; East Lancashire, 23½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42; Great Northern, 10½; Great Western, 90½; Great Western, Half Shares, 44½; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 18½; Great Western, New, £17, 11½; Hull and Selby, 99½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 6; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 38½; Ditto, Preference, 5 per cent., 52½; London and Greenwich, Preference, 21½; London and North-Western, 131; Ditto, New, Quarters, 11½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.C.), 4½; London and South-Western, 35½; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Pref., 7 per Cent. Deposit, and 5 per Cent. on Calls, 5½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 10½; Ditto, Great Grimby, 13; Midland, 68½; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 123; North British, 13½; Ditto, Halves, 6; Do, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Scottish Central, 24½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5½; South-Eastern, 22; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 15½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 35; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 17½; Central of France (Or-Vierzon), 14½; East Indian, 3½ x 1; Great Indian Peninsula, 8½; Ditto, 4; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 11½; Paris and Strasbourg, 4½; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambré and Meuse, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was buoyant yesterday, prices improving to 92½, which remained the current quotation. Mexican was firm at 32½; and Spanish Three per Cents advanced to 34½. In the Share Market there was no event of moment.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat during the present week have been on the increase, they having amounted to 2510 quarters. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was by no means extensive, yet, owing to the large influx of foreign grain, and the fitness of the weather for the growing crops, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was extremely heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter, and a clearance was not effected. Upwards of 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. The millers purchased all descriptions wholly in retail, and prices receded from those of Monday fully 1s per quarter. In floating cargoes we heard of no transactions. Malt barley supported late rates, but grinding and distilling sorts were somewhat easier to purchase. In malt next to nothing was doing, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The straw was in a very inactive state, and prices ruled somewhat in favour of the buyers. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2510; barley, 2040; malt, 6130; oats, 2430; rye, 3020. Irish: oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 22,920; barley, 5300; malt, —; oats, 21,410 quarters. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 49s; ditto, white, 41s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 50s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malt, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 55s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 23s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 31s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 25s to 30s; boilers, 25s to 29s per quarter. Town-lads, 4s to 4s 6d; Suffolk, 3s to 3s 6d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s 6d per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, 26s to 27s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary and clover seed have sold steadily, at very full prices. In other seeds scarcely any business is doing. Lined, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Hempseed, 33s to 34s per quarter; Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 36s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s to 8s 6d per bushel. English Rape-seed, new, £30 to £32 per last of ten tenters. Lined cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 100s; 10s the per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household do, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 0d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 27s 5d; beans, 25s 3d; peas, 30s 5d.

The Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 8d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 25s 0d; beans, 25s 7d; peas, 30s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—A very moderate business is doing in this market, yet prices are mostly supported. Four, 48s to 50s; 5s to 6s; 6s to 7s; 7s to 8s; 8s to 9s; 9s to 10s; 10s to 11s; 11s to 12s; 12s to 13s; 13s to 14s; 14s to 15s; 15s to 16s; 16s to 17s; 17s to 18s; 18s to 19s; 19s to 20s; 20s to 21s; 21s to 22s; 22s to 23s; 23s to 24s; 24s to 25s; 25s to 26s; 26s to 27s; 27s to 28s; 28s to 29s; 29s to 30s; 30s to 31s; 31s to 32s; 32s to 33s; 33s to 34s; 34s to 35s; 35s to 36s; 36s to 37s; 37s to 38s; 38s to 39s; 39s to 40s; 40s to 41s; 41s to 42s; 42s to 43s; 43s to 44s; 44s to 45s; 45s to 46s; 46s to 47s; 47s to 48s; 48s to 49s; 49s to 50s; 50s to 51s; 51s to 52s; 52s to 53s; 53s to 54s; 54s to 55s; 55s to 56s; 56s to 57s; 57s to 58s; 58s to 59s; 59s to 60s; 60s to 61s; 61s to 62s; 62s to 63s; 63s to 64s; 64s to 65s; 65s to 66s; 66s to 67s; 67s to 68s; 68s to 69s; 69s to 70s; 70s to 71s; 71s to 72s; 72s to 73s; 73s to 74s; 74s to 75s; 75s to 76s; 76s to 77s; 77s to 78s; 78s to 79s; 79s to 80s; 80s to 81s; 81s to 82s; 82s to 83s; 83s to 84s; 84s to 85s; 85s to 86s; 86s to 87s; 87s to 88s; 88s to 89s; 89s to 90s; 90s to 91s; 91s to 92s; 92s to 93s; 93s to 94s; 94s to 95s; 95s to 96s; 96s to 97s; 97s to 98s; 98s to 99s; 99s to 100s; 100s to 101s; 101s to 102s; 102s to 103s; 103s to 104s; 104s to 105s; 105s to 106s; 106s to 107s; 107s to 108s; 108s to 109s; 109s to 110s; 110s to 111s; 111s to 112s; 112s to 113s; 113s to 114s; 114s to 115s; 115s to 116s; 116s to 117s; 117s to 118s; 118s to 119s; 119s to 120s; 120s to 121s; 121s to 122s; 122s to 123s; 123s to 124s; 124s to 125s; 125s to 126s; 126s to 127s; 127s to 128s; 128s to 129s; 129s to 130s; 130s to 131s; 131s to 132s; 132s to 133s; 133s to 134s; 134s to 135s; 135s to 136s; 136s to 137s; 137s to 138s; 138s to 139s; 139s to 140s; 140s to 141s; 141s to 142s; 142s to 143s; 143s to 144s; 144s to 145s; 145s to 146s; 146s to 147s; 147s to 148s; 148s to 149s; 149s to 150s; 150s to 151s; 151s to 152s; 152s to 153s; 153s to 154s; 154s to 155s; 155s to 156s; 156s to 157s; 157s to 158s; 158s to 159s; 159s to 160s; 160s to 161s; 161s to 162s; 162s to 163s; 163s to 164s; 164s to 165s; 165s to 166s; 166s to 167s; 167s to 168s; 168s to 169s; 169s to 170s; 170s to 171s; 171s to 172s; 172s to 173s; 173s to 174s; 174s to 175s; 175s to 176s; 176s to 177s; 177s to 178s; 178s to 179s; 179s to 180s; 180s to 181s; 181s to 182s; 182s to 183s; 183s to 184s; 184s to 185s; 185s to 186s; 186s to 187s; 187s to 188s; 188s to 189s; 189s to 190s; 190s to 191s; 191s to 192s; 192s to 193s; 193s to 194s; 194s to 195s; 195s to 196s; 196s to 197s; 197s to 198s; 198s to 199s; 199s to 200s; 200s to 201s; 201s to 202s; 202s to 203s; 203s to 204s; 204s to 205s; 205s to 206s; 206s to 207s; 207s to 208s; 208s to 209s; 209s to 210s; 210s to 211s; 211s to 212s; 212s to 213s; 213s to 214s; 214s to 215s; 215s to 216s; 216s to 217s; 217s to 218s; 218s to 219s; 219s to 220s; 220s to 221s; 221s to 222s; 222s to 223s; 223s to 224s; 224s to 225s; 225s to 226s; 226s to 227s; 227s to 228s; 228s to 229s; 229s to 230s; 230s to 231s; 231s to 232s; 232s to 233s; 233s to 234s; 234s to 235s; 235s to 236s; 236s to 237s; 237s to 238s; 238s to 239s; 239s to 240s; 240s to 241s; 241s to 242s; 242s to 243s; 243s to 244s; 244s to 245s; 245s to 246s; 246s to 247s; 247s to 248s; 248s to 249s; 249s to 250s; 250s to 251s; 251s to 252s; 252s to 253s; 253s to 254s; 254s to 255s; 255s to 256s; 256s to 257s; 257s to 258s; 258s to 259s; 259s to 260s; 260s to 261s; 261s to 262s; 262s to 263s; 263s to 264s; 264s to 265s; 265s to 266s; 266s to 267s; 267s to 268s; 268s to 269s; 269s to 270s; 270s to 271s; 271s to 272s; 272s to 273s; 273s to 274s; 274s to 275s; 275s to 276s; 276s to 277s; 277s to 278s; 278s to 279s; 279s to 280s; 280s to 281s; 281s to 282s; 282s to 283s; 283s to 284s; 284s to 285s; 285s to 286s; 286s to 287s; 287s to 288s; 288s to 289s; 289s to 290s; 290s to 291s; 291s to 292s; 292s to 293s; 293s to 294s; 294s to 295s; 295s to 296s; 296s to 297s; 297s to 298s; 298s to 299s; 299s to 300s; 300s to 301s; 301s to 302s; 302s to 303s; 303s to 304s; 304s to 305s; 305s to 306s; 306s to 307s; 307s to 308s; 308s to 309s; 309s to 310s; 310s to 311s; 311s to 312s; 312s to 313s; 313s to 314s; 314s to 315s; 315s to 316s; 316s to 317s; 317s to 318s; 318s to 319s; 319s to 320s; 320s to 321s; 321s to 322s; 322s to 323s; 323s to 324s; 324s to 325s; 325s to 326s; 326s to 327s; 327s to 328s; 328s to 329s; 329s to 330s; 330s to 331s; 331s to 332s; 332s to 333s; 333s to 334s; 334s to 335s; 335s to 336s; 336s to 337s; 337s to 338s; 338s to 339s; 339s to 340s; 340s to 341s; 341s to 342s; 342s to 343s; 343s to 344s; 344s to 345s; 345s to 346s; 346s to 347s; 347s to 348s; 348s to 349s; 349s to 350s; 350s to 351s; 351s to 352s; 352s to 353s; 353s to 354s; 354s to 355s; 355s to 35

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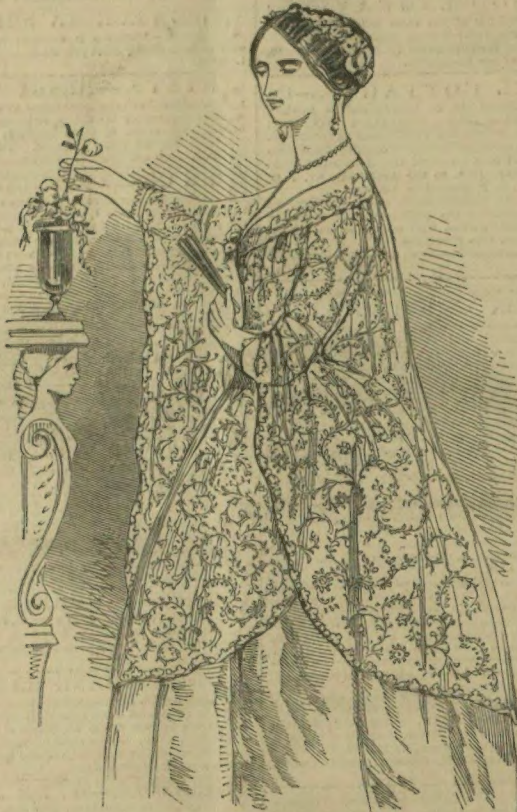
lace gauze ribbon, and having an elegant deep lace bertha, trimmed in a similar style.

One of the chief novelties of the season, suitable for promenading or for evening wear, is the Poncho, a description of shawl mantilla, somewhat resembling, in shape, the mantilla worn by the Spanish *senoras*. It is made either in black or white lace, of richly-embroidered pattern. There are neither sleeves nor openings of any kind for the arms, and, when worn, it has to be drawn on over the head. As it hangs in loose



ROBE DU BAL, NO. 1.

The various novelties in spring fashions which are here assembled together, for the advantage of our lady readers, have been selected for the most part from the establishment of Madame Fredericks, Albemarle-



THE PONCHO.

and graceful folds, it shows the figure to the greatest advantage; and, no doubt, in a short time, it will become a favourite article of dress.

The *mantelet nayade* is of *glacé nankin et noir*, trimmed with gauze ribbon of the same colour and black lace. The *chapeau* accompanying it, is of fancy straw trimmed with pink *gros de Naples*.

Chapeau No. 1 is of delicate white *crêpe lisse* and *tulle plissé*, trimmed with *marabout chenille*.

Chapeau No. 2 is of maize silk, divided by rows of blonde. A wreath of flowers inside.



ROBE DU BAL, NO. 2.

Chapeau No. 3 is of open fancy straw, with puffings of green *gros de Naples*: the interior trimmed with flowers.

Chapeau No. 4 is of yellow *crêpe*, with a wreath of flowers falling over the left side, and with a lining of white satin.



CHAPEAU, NO. 1.



CHAPEAU, NO. 2.



CHAPEAU, NO. 3.



CHAPEAU, NO. 4.

street. The first Illustration represents a most elegant ball-dress, worn by a lady of title at her Majesty's State Ball, on Monday last. It is of delicate yellow satin, with flounces of white lace, and an elegant lappet of the same material arranged slightly towards the left side. In the centre of this lappet is a wreath of vine leaves and grapes, formed of

The *robe du matin* is of richly figured green and drab silk, with trimmings of *brandebourgs* and *grelots* up the centre.

Mr. Sangster, of Regent-street, seems to have put forth, as usual, the greatest novelty in the way of parasols. The one we have engraved, styled the Swiss Parasol, which is made of Alpaca lined with silk, and is perfectly unique in its way, has been selected from his stock.



MANTELET NAYADE.

different shades of purple velvet. The effect of this is rich and elegant in the extreme. The lace bertha is ornamented with a wreath of a similar character.

The Ball Dress No. 2 is of lace net, with deep flounces trimmed with



CHILDREN'S DRESSES.



PARASOL.



ROBE DU MATIN.

His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday a dinner was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to a party of upwards of fifty of their private friends.